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Boston Pays $100,000 For Relief Daily

1938 saw expenditures by all welfare agencies reach record, survey shows.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Total cost of relief in Boston, both public and private, averaged over $100,000 a day in 1938, a year of uncertain business conditions, a survey disclosed today.

Never has the cost of welfare and relief in Boston been as great as last year. Notwithstanding improved general business activity in the last six months of 1938, relief costs reached a new high for Boston in December.

All types of relief were included in arriving at this per diem cost of $100,000. These include: WPA, public welfare and soldiers' relief, relief expenditures by private agencies, cost of meals and lodgings by private agencies, Federal Surplus Commodity expenditures, and an estimation of unreported and informal relief assistance.

Federal Expenditures

At least two-thirds of the cost was borne by the Federal Government. That is, Boston taxpayers paid (or will pay) for 1938's relief bill to a much larger extent through Federal taxation than through local or State taxation channels.

One person out of every four in the City probably received some type of public or private aid. At least 150,000 persons—and probably 200,000—were recipients of either work relief, dependent aid, old-age assistance, surplus commodities, or bed and board, the survey showed.

The record of relief in Boston for 1938—the record of a large metropolitan City which is the economic heart of as prosperous a region as the Nation knows—emphasizes once again in unmistakable terms that welfare and relief have become a seemingly permanent problem and that some form of direct and Federal work relief assistance has now become a regular service of Government.

Two Conclusions

In the opinion of Roy M. Cushman, Director of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, two specific conclusions may be drawn from Boston's 1938 relief record.

First: "Harry Hopkins was right when he said that there is a vast reservoir of dependency in the United States."

Second: "This group or reservoir cannot be given relief by local or state Governments; but must be relieved by the Federal Government with Federal funds."

The day when the propriety of the Federal Government's participation in relief was questioned is past, Mr. Cushman continued. The question now is, he said, not whether, but how the Federal authorities shall participate.

Congress is now at work on a new relief program as a result of the Byrnes Report which recommended that the WPA be transformed from a relief program to a straight employment program, he observed.

Basis of Appraisal

The appraisal of Boston's 1938 relief costs at $100,000 per diem was made on the basis of the following:

Welfare Expenditures, Federal	$19,901,551
Public Welfare and Soldiers' Relief Expenditures	12,227,234
*By Private Agencies	2,156,551
†Federal Surplus Commodities	3,500,000
‡Informal, unreported aid	500,000
Total	$38,285,336

*As reported in the January bulletin of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

†This figure represents retail value of goods distributed; probably actual cost was half this amount, but local authorities did not estimate the actual cost.

‡Unreported relief assistance is anybody's guess, but the figure $500,000 is conservative, The Christian Science Monitor was advised.

An important trend of relief in 1938 in Boston is the increasing importance of old-age assistance. Commenting upon this, the Boston Council of Social Agencies states:

"In contrast to the lower amount for general relief, amounts spent for categorical aid were markedly higher. Expenditures for old-age assistance, which doubled from 1936 to 1937, increased another 22 per cent from 1937 to 1938, showing that al-

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Gandhi Goal Nearer As Bombay Goes Dry Aug. 1 Under Edict

BOMBAY, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Bombay Provincial Government, controlled by the Indian Congress Party, today announced prohibition of intoxicants would be imposed on the City of Bombay, commencing Aug. 1.

Plans of Mohandas K. Ghandi for India-wide prohibition within three years thus moved a step nearer realization.

Dry regimes already have been established in several provinces. "If India carries out prohibition," Ghandi once said, "it may well hasten the return of prohibition in the United States."

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Refugee Parley to Found Private Finance Agency

Appeal made to Governments to enter actively into work—New hope seen in German plan.

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees today authorized the establishment of a private international corporation to finance a five-year $300,000,000 plan for the emigration of Jews from Germany.

The Refugee Committee disclosed that it would try to move 150,000 young Jews from Germany in the first year of the plan's operation.

The new corporation will be formed as soon as possible to lend financial help to this undertaking.

At conclusion of a two-day meeting the Committee instructed Sir Herbert Emerson, its new Director, to advise the German Government that it would continue to devote its best efforts to aiding "involuntary German refugees."

Sir Herbert replaced Mr. George Rublee, the American Director who resigned yesterday after laying before the Committee the German terms for Jewish emigration.

Young Jews Come First

The corporation plan was in keeping with details of proposals Mr. Rublee brought back from conferences with National Socialist officials in Berlin.

The emigration of young Jewish wage earners from Germany as soon as possible was the first part of the plan.

Those remaining in Germany, under the scheme, would have a certain amount of freedom to work and live until the younger emigrants could arrange eventually to take their parents and other relatives out of the Country.

Also envisaged in the project would be the establishment of a trust fund out of Jewish property in Germany from which Jews would be permitted to draw in proportion of their wealth. Another part of the

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Sir Herbert Emerson
Succeeds George Rublee as head of Refugee Committee.

Canada refuses to open door for mass entry of refugees: Page 4.

Senate Sentiment Tested On Neutrality Act Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—An Administration trial balloon on Neutrality Act revision was put up in the Senate yesterday to test out the foreign policy atmosphere of that body in the comparative calm following the French aircraft purchase squall.

That incident receded towards obscurity when the Senate Military Affairs Committee voted 11 to 5 to keep in confidence information given it in confidence on the French planes subject. This seemed to end an incipient revolt against Administration foreign policy by the isolationist bloc. Administration strategy was, apparently, to take instant advantage of the setback to the isolationists. For within a few minutes after the Committee vote was known Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah introduced a resolution for modification of the Neutrality Act.

Meanwhile at the State Department Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, combined domestic defense of his policies with another verbal shaft aimed at world aggressor nations. In a letter to Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana, Secretary Hull rejected a suggestion that the United States take the initiative at once in proposing a naval holiday and calling an arms limitation conference. The letter placed the blame for the arms race on nations which nullified the efforts of the General Disarmament Conference, still in existence although dormant, and which restricted so narrowly the results of the 1936 Naval Conference.

Not the Time to Act

The Secretary of State assured Mr. Ludlow that the Administration would be on the alert to take instant advantage of any opportunity which might give a disarmament move the slightest chance of success. But he made it clear that in his opinion it would be absolutely futile to undertake any initiative at the present time.

The Thomas resolution, which promises to open a new phase in foreign policy development, proposes a change in the Neutrality Act which would permit the President to distinguish between an aggressor and victim provided Congress concurred. It is a proposed move in the direction of wider, rather than narrowed, Executive discretion. And it is particularly important because it would mark a departure from the existing Neu-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Other stories on U. S. and German relations: Page 4.

Brandeis Post May Be Filled By Westerner

Federal Judges Bratton of New Mexico and Stephens of Utah mentioned prominently.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—President Roosevelt is preparing today to make his fourth appointment to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the tall, austere, flowing-haired liberal, Mr. Justice Brandeis, who has served 23 years on the high bench.

There is prospect that Mr. Roosevelt will go to the West to select the successor to the great jurist who stepped out last night with a taciturn, 23-word statement. There is no Western representative on the Court at present and although geographical lines are not the final criterion in picking justices, they are roughly followed when other matters are equal. Robert Jackson, the Solicitor General, who is a close advisor of Mr. Roosevelt, and might otherwise figure in the selection, is believed to be eliminated by his origin in New York, for the Empire State already has two members of the Court, Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Stone.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, recently appointed to fill the Cardozo vacancy, was also reared in the East, in New England, so that another selection from this quarter is regarded as unlikely. The South is now represented by Mr. Justice Black, another Roosevelt appointee, who comes from Alabama, and by Justice Reed and McReynolds who, like Mr. Brandeis himself, were all born in Kentucky. Mr. Justice Roberts is another Easterner, born in Pennsylvania, and the great range of states west of the Mississippi are now represented only by one member, Mr. Justice Butler, born in Minnesota.

Although geographical considerations have played little part in Mr. Roosevelt's three earlier appointments, they are now believed likely to be compelling in narrowing down the list of eligibles. As Washington sees this list today, it includes the following, with special interest in the first two:

Regarded as Near Top

Judge Harold M. Stephens, born in Nebraska and resident of Utah, now member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which is second in importance only to the Supreme Court. He would meet the wish of bar associations that one Circuit Court judge be promoted to the High Court. It is understood Judge Stephens was second in Mr. Roosevelt's list to fill the earlier Cardozo vacancy. He was assistant to the Attorney General in the early New Deal, and a Roosevelt legal adviser.

Judge Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico, another Circuit Court jurist and a former Senator. His appointment, like that of Judge Stephens or any other sitting Circuit Court judge, woulud be promptly ratified by the Senate, it is believed.

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, who was high on the President's list of eligibles when the vacancy occurred which finally resulted in Mr. Justice Black's

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Intimate Message from Washington

The President Finds More Problems In Appointments; Would Arrest Stirring Racial Feeling in the United States

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 14

President Roosevelt is still having appointment problems. One of the chief of which concerns an impending appointment to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, probably the most important tribunal in the Nation after the Supreme Court. And another problem, with important sectional and group elements involved, rotates on his failure to reappoint Frank J. McManamy to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As to the District of Columbia Court, the President's difficulty concerns Jerome Frank, brilliant private lawyer and member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Months ago, when Mr. Frank agreed to leave a lucrative private practice and come back to Government service, it was believed to be with the understanding that he would have a place soon on the Federal Bench, the District of Columbia Court.

But now, on the authority of the best confidential information here, the President has decided not to appoint Mr. Frank because he feels the nomination would stir up more anti-Semitism in the United States. Mr. Frank is said to concur in this decision, but that does not alter the grave national situation disclosed by this act. It is known here that some prominent Jews urged the President not to place Felix Frankfurter on the Supreme Court Bench, and have even tried to persuade Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to resign from the Cabinet. Another group in Jewish opinion does not take this view, believes in standing pat.

Issue Is Not Yet Closed

The President overruled these advisers in the Frankfurter appointment, but his decision then works against the Frank appointment now. Mr. Frank is a man of flashing brilliance and great legal learning. Potentially, he is one of the most successful private practitioners in the Nation. But he, like the President, realizes that the existence of anti-Semitic feeling cannot be ignored, and that racial feeling should not be fanned.

The issue is not yet closed. Turning from Mr. Frank, the President offered the important judgeship to Dean G. Acheson, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, and a close friend and adviser of Mr. Justice Frankfurter. Mr. Acheson refused the place, according to latest information—which, in all these matters, is difficult to verify exactly. So now the pendulum of choice may swing back to Mr. Frank, or Mr. Acheson might change his mind.

But the point of the episode is the recognition given to the existence of racial feeling in the United States, a phenomenon which is deeply engaging the attention of leaders of both parties here.

The Republican opposition is far from happy at the development, for the forces now promoting anti-Semitic arguments direct them against the G. O. P. with only relatively less vigor than they do against the Roosevelt Administration. It is not an issue the Republicans wish to adopt, and they feel that its intrusion into national politics in a big way will mean a third-faction movement based on racial and religious extremism that will introduce all sorts of new political perils both locally and in the Nation.

The I. C. C. Upset

The I. C. C. appointment is of an entirely different color. Since 1923, Frank J. McManamy has been labor's representative on the commission. Before that, he was chief of the Locomotive Inspection Bureau, and during the war he was a key man in the United States Railroad Administration. He has drafted, or helped draft, every regulation now in force governing safety on the railroads.

And for 35 years, ever since President Roosevelt put E. E. Clark, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, on the I. C. C., organized labor has had its spokesman there. It has long been deemed not a mere patronage post, but a desirable necessity to have at least one man on the Commission familiar with the problems of railway labor, and with experience as a railroad worker.

Representatives of railway labor called on President Roosevelt to urge Mr. McManamy's reappointment. According to Labor, their official weekly organ, the President gave them the impression that Mr. McManamy would certainly not be dropped. And now, says Labor, their leaders are "shocked and deeply disappointed"—are "fighting mad."

The politics behind Mr. McManamy's dismissal, just two years before he would have reached retirement age, is that the President wished to put a Southern commissioner on the Board, a commissioner who would fight for the South's old claim for lower freight rates. J. Hayden Alldredge, the appointee, is a leading advocate of remodeling the rate structure for the benefit of Southern industry.

Thus the President begins to make his peace—or, at least, presents an olive branch—to the dissatisfied Southern Sector of his Party. Nothing has been stressed in the South more in recent years than the freight-rate-differentials argument. It is a political symbol of first water, and the President hereby officially approves the campaign the I. C. C. is now getting ready to decide on the petition, filed in May, 1937, of nine Southern governors for lower freight rates from South to North.

Should they succeed—now or in the near future—a long step will have been taken toward facilitating industrialization of the South. Rightly or wrongly, "Economic Problem Number One" gets a concession, but in a manner which is at the expense of railway labor the Nation over, and at the sacrifice of an admittedly splendid public servant.

Erwin D. Canham

School Clubs Serve Rural Britain

© National Council of Social Service

Children at Risca Educational Settlement, South Wales

Education Taken To Very Door Of British Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A rapid spread of higher education among Britain's working classes is evidenced in the increase of voluntary adult education, independent studies here disclose.

Bringing facilities for university studies to the very doorstep of the homes farm hands, mine workers, agricultural workers, and others who are unable to meet the high costs of university education, has been the purpose of the Educational Settlement Association ever since 1920.

Before 1925 there were only four colleges that threw open their doors to advance the ideas of the Association. In 1924 the total membership of the Settlements was approximately 5,000. Today the residential colleges in the association have a membership of 1,050, and the Settlements are providing higher learning for more than 10,639.

There are seven residential colleges, and 29 educational settlements, or nonresidential colleges, these being financed by trusts founded by philanthropic persons, the invested funds being added to in the same way from time to time.

And with the rapid growth of the Settlement in the big towns and thickly populated districts from Edinburgh in the north to Plymouth in the south, the Government and local authorities have often extended grants to continue the work.

Education in Community

The idea of the movement has been described by its president, Mr. Arnold S. Rowntree, as that of education in community. The assertion of truth, the unveiling of illusion, the dissipation of hate, the enlargement and instruction of men's hearts and minds, are among the urgent duties of these days with which all true citizens should be identified, he says.

The residential colleges, which can house about 30 students each, bring an opportunity for at least a year of continuous study to adults. Ruskin College Oxford, founded in 1899, is the oldest of the colleges and is open to men and women students for either one or two years. Second-year students are allowed to enter for diploma examinations in Oxford University, and students may use the

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Goodwin Asks Curb on Autos To Top Speed of 50 Miles

A definite 50-mile-an-hour speed limit to be strictly enforced by Massachusetts' 10,000 police officers was virtually demanded by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today, in opening his 1939 legislative campaign for safer highways.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Highways, the Registrar made a dramatic appeal for public support of his drive for safety which is aimed directly at the speedy motorist whom Mr. Goodwin declared is responsible for more than half of the highway accidents and fatalities.

Under the existing law which allows motorists to drive at speeds which they deem reasonable and safe for prevailing conditions, the Registrar told legislators that his office is tremendously handicapped in bringing speedy drivers to justice. While there are regulations on speeds within congested districts and in approaching intersections or going around curves, he said, the motorists frequently are able to produce surprising evidence to show their speeds were not excessive.

With escape from justice being the rule rather than the exception under the present law, the Registrar believed a 50-mile maximum throughout the State, with a limit of 45 miles an hour at night and on wet roads would give his Department a potent weapon in its war upon accidents.

Mr. Goodwin appeared in support of his own measure to insert these speed limits in the law. Although an ardent opponent of excessive speeds, the Registrar admitted the existing limit of 30 miles an hour in suburban areas and 20 miles an hour in congested districts is too slow to be enforced.

During the last year, he said, Massachusetts has reduced highway fatalities to 743 as compared with 862 in 1934 despite the fact there were 100,000 more cars on the road.

To support his argument that speed is at the bottom of the highway problem, Mr. Goodwin cited the 25-mile speed limit established in Providence, R. I., where a 36 per cent reduction in accidents was recorded last year. In other states, he said, similar reductions in casualties have followed institution of absolute speed limits that police can enforce without drawn-out court cases.

Franco Inquiry at Barcelona To Probe 'Subversive' Actions

BURGOS, Spain, Feb. 14 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco today ordered an inquiry at Barcelona to determine what persons holding public office had "contributed to subversion of public order" before the City was conquered by the Insurgents.

A decree issued yesterday, imposing civil penalties on political leaders of Government Spain, specified that an investigation of public service personnel be carried out by Insurgent governmental agencies.

The decree also provided for dissolution of all parties of the pro-Government Popular Front and confiscation of their property, and set up special tribunals to determine the civil status of persons in conquered territory.

All public officials were ordered to appear within eight days with complete records of their service, showing opposition or support of the Insurgent movement.

Economic penalties will be imposed against "those who failed properly to discharge their duties," but the decree left the way open for possible capital punishment of those convicted of treason or murder under criminal statutes.

Insurgents estimated that 50,000 Government Militiamen in addition to thousands of women and children had crossed into Insurgent territory in the last two weeks from France, where they had gone from Catalonia.

The Militiamen and the women and children were sent to a concentration camp at Irun, where they were given food and clothing.

MADRID, Feb. 14 (AP)—The high command of the Spanish Government Fleet ordered all sailors today to stay at their posts and warned them that "cowards" would be dealt with implacably.

Indicating the Government's determination to continue to fight on land and sea from the central zone, the message said:

"Our faith in victory and in our right will be maintained in the same degree as on the first day of the war. We shall not lose our dignity, loyalty, or discipline."

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP)—The determined opposition of a group of anti-Fascist Ministers today compelled the French Government to delay formal recognition of Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco as head of the legal Government of Spain.

After 3½ hours of debate, the Cabinet decided merely to leave the diplomatic situation unchanged.

The Ministers agreed, however, to send Senator Léon Berard on a second mission to Burgos, the Insurgent Capital, for negotiations which many believed would lead to eventual French recognition of General Franco's Government.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council, equivalent of the Cabinet, announced today its recognition of the Spanish Insurgent regime as the official Government of Spain and its intention to send a Minister to Burgos, Insurgent Capital.

The Swiss have had no unofficial representative at Burgos.

Vikings Sail the Seas Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Like the Vikings of old the Swedes of today send out many expeditions every year to foreign lands, but the modern Norsemen sail off intent on the conquest of knowledge and not on the conquest of land. They go for purposes of study and natural scientific research, and the treasures they bring home are plants, fossils, insects, and discoveries of purely archaeological interest.

In the list of expeditions going out this year, botany seems to be the favorite study. The Natural History Museum in Stockholm is shortly sending one expedition for botanical research to Ecuador and Peru. In September some other natural scientists are to go to Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego to look for several species of plants similar to those in Scandinavia, and they hope to bring back many species to fill the gaps in the collections of the museum. Dr. O. Erdtman, Swedish expert on botanical geography, is taking part in a Scandinavian-American expedition to Labrador. This expedition is not expected to return until the autumn of 1940, and Dr. Erdtman expects to investigate the tracts in Labrador which are said never to have been covered with ice and where plants that existed during the last Ice Age proably still grow.

A Swedish-Norwegian-English expedition is going to Spitzbergen to collect fossil vertebrates.

A well-known Swedish explorer, Dr. R. Malaise, is going to collect insects in the Kumao district of the Himalayas, west of Nepal, India. He will also visit Southern India and Ceylon.

Swedish archaeological expeditions to Greece and Egypt are now an annual occurrence. Dr. Hjalmar Larsen, of the Egyptian Museum in Stockholm, intends to start his fourth expedition to Egypt, where he will continue to investigate the remains of the town of Abu Ghalib. Another expedition expects to go to Greece and complete the investigations carried out there during the last three years in the Arcadian town of Asea.

Teachers' Oath Act Decried As Non-American

Spokesman at State House says he knows of no Fascists or Communists in his acquaintance.

Encouraged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recent announcement that he would sign the bill repealing the Teachers' Oath Law if it is passed by the Legislature, proponents of repeal marshaled an impressive delegation of Massachusetts educators before the Legislative Committee on Education today.

High point of the teachers' fourth annual assault on the law adopted in 1935 under the combined pressure of the American Legion and the Hearst newspapers came when Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, charged that the law "points a menacing finger at the free democracy we are set to defend and preserve."

Commenting that he knew of no Communists or Fascists among the teachers of his acquaintance, Dr. Marsh declared: "Our opposition is not based upon any friendliness to subversive activities or to un-American 'isms.' Our opposition rests wholly upon our love of the American way, the American tradition, and our resolve to safeguard this goodly heritage of liberty and self-government that is ours."

No Cheering or Booing

As has been the case with previous hearings on the Teachers' Oath, today's hearing was held in Gardner Auditorium of the State House. Unlike the previous hearings, however, there was no cheering, booing throng of 1,000 or more sharply divided persons.

The audience was limited to about 300, and the applause was very mild.

Hopes of repeal proponents that they might meet little opposition this year were checked when John J. McGuire, State Commander of the American Legion, appeared to urge retention of the statute.

In opening today's hearing, Representative Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston informed Hugh Nixon, Secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, and in charge of today's anti-oath presentation, that the Committee is aware of the main arguments on both sides of the oath question. Chairman Curtis requested the speakers to limit their remarks to the utmost brevity, and this request was followed closely. Dr. Marsh, as had been previously arranged, making the principal statement in favor of repeal.

"Bulwarks of Democracy"

"The three bulwarks of democracy," Dr. Marsh told the Committee, "are freedom of the press—in which we now include the radio, freedom of the pulpit, and freedom of education.

"The first thing that a political faction needs in order to establish a dictatorship is control of press, pulpit, and schools. Therefore, we look with apprehension upon any movement of any kind that even points a menacing finger toward any one of these three bulwarks.

"The Teachers' Oath law points just such a menacing finger. It points toward regimentation. It points toward governmental control of education, which is only another way of saying control by any particular political faction which happens to be in power at any given time."

Mr. Nixon then informed the Committee he had been instructed to record the opposition to the present law of three college presidents, Dr. Mildred McAfee of Wellesley, Dr. Karl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. William Allan Neilson of Smith.

Calls Law Absurd

Dean George H. Chase of Harvard told the Committee that he appeared at the request of Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, who wished to reaffirm his previous stand that the law "serves no useful purpose and places teachers in an unenviable position."

Terming the law "absurd," Dr. Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons, declared it created an "administrative nuisance," especially in colleges which hired a large number of part-time teachers.

Russell B. Burkhardt, spokesman for the Massachusetts Junior High School Principals Association, declared "that no law ever made a patriot."

Dorgan Leads Defenders

Defenders of the oath law were led by Thomas Dorgan, former State Representative and now legislative agent of the City of Boston, who is the author of the statute.

"This is not a party issue," said Mr. Dorgan, "but an American issue to keep all isms out of the schools. What we need in this country is a wave of patriotism."

Veterans' organizations rallied once again to defense of the oath law. Mr. Maguire and Francis X. Cotter, legislative agent of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, urged the Committee to defeat the repeal move.

"What objection can there be," asked Mr. Cotter, "to taking an oath to the Government of the United States, except this jittery reason they give us?"

Picture on Page 10.

Fascism in Belgium Wanes As Leader Declines in Power

That Fascism is finding its course none too easy in its efforts to spread through Belgium and the Netherlands may be gathered from the quarrels within the Belgian Rexist (Fascist) group and the vigilance of Netherlands democratic organizations in face of Fascist moves, as revealed in the following news items from Brussels and The Hague.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The internal dissensions within Léon Degrelle's Rexist (Fascist) movement points to the fact that the movement in Belgium is on the decline. M. Degrelle began to lose ground in the municipal elections last fall, when his proportion of votes was reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, following a political attack on Premier Paul van Zeeland.

Since then the decline has been hastened. M. Degrelle disappeared from the political scene for several months. He was reported to have retired to France to recuperate from the effects of his vigorous campaign. When, recently, he returned to Belgium, he found his movement in a state bordering on complete disintegration.

Rexist Senator Lekeux of Verviers has resigned from the party. In a letter to M. Degrelle he declared that he could not agree to the changes which gradually have been inserted in the Rexist platform. He objected to imitation of the totalitarian creeds of other countries. He also declared that M. Degrelle lacked sobriety of judgment needed in a leader of such a movement. M. Lekeux does not, however, intend to resign from the Senate.

Meanwhile, M. Degrelle is reported to have resigned his position as President of the Board of Directors of the society which publishes the Fascist Party organs—officially, on the grounds of health. But others who claim inside information allege that M. Degrelle had to deliver the majority of the shares in this society to the financiers who supported his movement for several years and who are now said to have lost faith in his leadership.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Netherlands—Charging that the National Socialist Movement is attempting to raise discontent among labor by artificial means, the weekly paper Unity through Democracy has published a letter purporting to be from the district leader of the National Socialist Movement in the Province of Zeeland to the leader of the electioneering campaign at Utrecht.

"We are conducting a campaign among the unemployed, which promises great success," the letter reads. "This campaign is being carried out in three stages:

"a. A request to the local municipal councils to obtain a substantial increase of the unemployment relief (the object being to prove that democracy is nonsense).

"b. After the rejection of this request (which follows promptly) a violent article is submitted to the various local papers. This article is refused just as promptly by the editors (the object of this is to prove that the liberty of the press is just a mere fraud for the laborers).

"c. After this, meetings are called at which it is explained what the National Socialist Movement has to say to all this."

The editor of Unity through Democracy adds: "The letter affords us a clear view of the Machiavellian tactics of the National Socialist Movement. Increased relief is asked for, not to help the unemployed, but only to 'prove that democracy is nonsense.' Articles are submitted to the district papers with the deliberate hope that they may be turned down; this is done to 'prove that freedom of the press for the laborers' (whose plight they want to exploit for this political game) 'is just a mere fraud.'"

Sydney Shows London Relics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The London of centuries ago may be seen in Sydney where several cases of relics which the city of London presented to Australia have now been unpacked and are behind glass in the Technological Museum.

The articles, which were virtually all uncovered by the London County Council when digging in London's streets, go back to the Roman occupation of Britain, and include the needles used by the housewives of that time, spoons they used for their cosmetics, and bodkins with which they secured their coils of hair.

There are the hob-nailed boots worn by the Britons of those times set beside the long, pointed fourteenth-century shoe and the blunt and bulbous Tudor boot. There are the pens and ink of the Romans beside the pointed stylus, and fragments of the writing tablets.

Pottery is present in quantity. The vessels from the Southern Gaul factories of Roman days are mostly red-glazed ware, made in imitation of the Aretine product from Central Italy and bearing graceful embossed decoration. There are many odds and ends, bone pinners, and brass pins which remind of the days when pins, being handmade, were luxuries, small cylindrical objects made of pipe-clay, used by peruke-makers for curling wigs in the days of Pepys, bone "skaters" in which John Evelyn saw the "sliders" performing on the new canal in St. James's Park in December, 1662, and spikes from the long poles which the skaters carried to check their headlong career.

Oyster Shell for Feed

Oyster shell from Louisiana shellfish areas has been shipped as far as Glasgow, Scotland, for grinding and using in the preparation of livestock feed.

to NEW YORK

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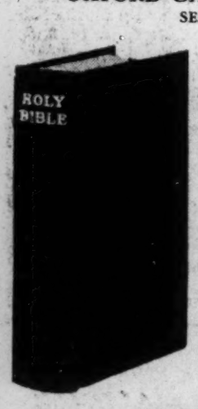

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Wood From Carpathian Mountains of Ruthenia

Dorieh Leigh

Logs Are Caught in Canal at Rachov Before Being Floated Down River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In Ruthenia, the little country Hungary claims in the Carpathian Mountains of Czecho-Slovakia, there is a whole community of people whose daily routine is concerned in every direction, by wood. Their houses, churches, and public buildings, are built of wood; their earnings are gained in work connected with the wood industry . . . as wood-cutters, foresters, or transporting the timber down the river.

It is a rugged life but a happy one for these men. Much of the timber is cut at the top of the mountains and must be transported to the river in the valley below. The timber is then floated down the river.

The young woman in the lower left picture is a member of the Hucul tribe of Ruthenia. She is in native costume. The woodcutters in the lower right picture are in their picturesque Sunday clothes.

China Mobilizing 600,000 Guerrillas

Plans to put 60 divisions of troops in areas now occupied by Japanese to halt invaders.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's National Government plans within the next few week to place 60 divisions of troops aggregating 600,000 men in the Japan-occupied areas as guerrilla fighters. The number seems incredibly large but it is vouched for by a high National Government official, a close associate of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Beyond any question, the much-advertised plans for guerrilla harassment of the Japanese have fallen rather flat thus far. It would be a mistake to minimize the existence of much trouble which has never reached the world press. This has occurred quite constantly in territory closed to foreign correspondents—and the Japanese papers receive their "news" from reporters who draw Japanese Army rations and are in virtually every respect a part of Nippon's armed forces.

There has been merely a certain nuisance-value to the Chinese guerrillas, but nothing of moment. Railways have never been cut for long and although towns are sometimes recaptured for short periods, cities are not.

What the Chinese now want to do, from their remote hinterland base, is to put enough well-trained men in the field, with enough munitions and experienced command, to cripple Japanese efforts to exploit their victories in an economic way.

It is recognized that the present guerrillas, while often numerous, lack arms, officers, and training. There is little or no liaison with the Central Government. Often the guerrillas occupy a section of the railway, for example, and don't know what to do next. They lack explosives and knowledge of how to effect serious damage. The guerrillas tear up a few yards of rail—probably not even taking the trouble to search out curved rail—and retire, leaving only a few minutes'-or at most hours' work for the Japanese repair gangs.

It is possible that, as a publicity move, the Chinese may try to re-occupy even such an important point as Nanking. That may sound fantastic since the main Chinese lines now lie far beyond Hankow, some hundreds of miles up the Yangtze, but it is not so fantastic when one visualizes the so-called "occupied areas" as a network of lines rather than a blotch on the map.

Between the lines, Chinese guerrilla forces move and Chinese governments owing allegiance to Chungking function. It is true that forces going through such country must be exceptionally mobile and they cannot take heavy artillery, tanks or extensive supplies—in fact they must in considerable degree live on the country.

But there are plenty of Chinese soldiers thoroughly accustomed to that sort of thing through operations in territory where main communications are wholly lacking. They can deliver what Chungking wants if they are given what they need in the way of regular liaison with supply bases, pay, and consistent direction.

The chief problem, it would seem, is whether Chungking is really determined on this. Previously the Central Government said it would support the guerrillas and direct them, but it did not. This time things may be different, particularly if the Japanese continue to give a breathing-spell.

Past efforts have failed to produce great effects, but stronger campaign is now in preparation.

Air Lines for China To Help War Plans

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Feb. 14

The Chinese Government was reported today to have reached an agreement with French and Russian authorities for the establishment of Chinese-French and Chinese-Russian air lines connecting West China with those Nations.

A similar agreement between China and Great Britain, providing for air service between Chungking and London, previously had been announced.

The Chinese have undertaken these projects as measures to assist in their war resistance.

Japanese Claim Cleanup

PEIPING, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Japanese Army's major cleanup campaign against Chinese guerrillas in North China was described by a spokesman as "virtually complete."

Large Japanese forces were reported converging from four directions on a heavy concentration of guerrillas in Central Hopei Province, 100 miles south of Peiping between the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways.

Chinese sources estimated that 100,000 irregulars were in the area. They were said to represent the combined armies of Generals Lu Chung-lin and Shih Yu-shan, along with some troops from the Eighth Route Army.

The Japanese said that their forces were meeting no resistance, which indicated that the guerrillas were making a characteristic retreat and avoiding decisive battles.

Chinese in Southern Shansi Province reported that they had ambushed a Japanese detachment, killing 300. Other Chinese reports said that 100 were slain when a Japanese troop train was dynamited in Northern Honan Province.

A Swiss Family Robinson?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An appointment on the Calf of Man sounds the sort of thing that one professional equilibrist might offer to another. But actually it is what the National Trust has been offering to such members of the British community as fancy themselves doing a Swiss Family Robinson act on a lonely islet off the Isle of Man, situated in the Irish Sea, about mid-way between the English and Irish mainlands.

More than 1,000 candidates applied for the job as warden of the 615 acres bird sanctuary on the Calf of Man, but none of them could claim previous experience of living on a deserted island. This made it rather difficult to assess their suitability for such a vocation. So the National Trust, after winnowing down the applicants to two or three, has decided to send these two or three separately, with their wives, for a personal inspection of the said Calf.

Deciding to send them is one thing. Sending them is another. Because the currents which separate the Calf from the Isle of Man, sometimes completely so for weeks on end, are among the worst in British waters.

An official of the National Trust is to accompany each potential warden to show him the sights (which are quite obvious anyway) and to note reactions. Especially those of the wife. For this job of watching wild birds and running a farm is one that many women would not care to be associated with in any way. It ranks, in fact, among the world's loneliest occupations. Therefore, whatever men may think about the desirability of residing on the Calf of Man the opinion of women was recognized to be the deciding factor in the choice.

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Lawyers Advise Court Review Of Board Findings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ontario—A resolution recommending that the Crown and its Commissions be made liable to action at law, and responsible for the wrongful acts of its servants, was voted at a session of the Canadian Bar Association's Ontario section, held here. The resolution further deplored the tendency of Canadian legislative bodies to deny the privileges of court adjudication in cases involving individual property and civil rights.

Canadian legislative bodies, it was asserted, sometimes set up boards having quasi-judicial powers, with authority to make decisions regarding the property and civil rights of a subject, and denying the right of every subject to have his rights considered by courts. The same resolution urged legislation providing for a review in the courts of decisions handed down by Commissions.

George H. Sedgewick, chairman of the Tariff Board of Canada, addressing the meeting, predicted that if social injustices in Canada are not corrected by those in high office, the conditions will be adjusted by the people. He declared that a great deal of unrest exists, inarticulate as yet, proceeding from persons who were deprived of social privileges between 1930 and 1938, and who now are very apt to say "never again."

A study of history shows that no class in power ever reformed itself, unless under some pressure, he continued. Generally someone does it for them; then it is too late to do anything else about it. He urged that sympathy and insight be applied in meeting the situation.

Czechs Defend Free Tradition; Nazi Groups Demand 'Rights'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia—Czecho-Slovakia is going through a great trial of faith in these days and is compelled through force of circumstances to subscribe to much which is alien to its national tradition. But to hastily conclude, as have certain superficial observers, that the Czechs have gone over completely to totalitarianism is to ignore both the tenacity of these people and their past experience.

This country is today in much the same position as it was in 1914, except that its people have had two decades of independence and are more strongly than ever convinced of their own inner strength to live through present events as they did through the three centuries following the Battle of the White Mountain. The great difference in ideals since the Munich Agreement appears to be that whereas before that date, the Czech leaders felt that they were safe as a Nation and were able to concentrate more upon their contribution to the fulfillment of democracy, now they have to put national unity first, but without sacrificing their democratic tradition.

Defends Freedom of Thought

Speaking about their spiritual background on the occasion of his inauguration as Rector of Brünn University in Moravia, Dr. Arne Novák made a strong plea to the students to stand firm for freedom of thought and personal liberty. "Guard freedom of thought," he appealed, "which is the divine spark of Prometheus. Use that flame to become real individuals, citizens with true social feelings, educated men and women with a vivid sense of beauty, intellectually capable of courage and judgment which cannot be co-ordinated or violated."

Few persons are better qualified to speak on such a subject than Professor Novák, as he is regarded as the greatest living authority on Czech literature. In his address he singled out three of the leaders of Czech literature as illustrations of the national ideal — Vrchlický, the poet, some of whose works have been translated in America, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, the former President and national philosopher, and F. X. Salda, the creator of modern Czech literary criticism. From these three mutually complementary representatives of the esthetic, the philosophical, and the critical, he illustrated his idea of the cultural orientation of his Nation.

Right of Cultural Selection

Vrchlický translated into his own mother-tongue the greatest masterpieces of world poetry, including Dante's "Divine Comedy," Victor Hugo, Shelley, and Walt Whitman. Despite recent events in politics, Professor Novák pleaded that even though the Maginot Line is lost, the line of the great French classics must not be abandoned, since they were an inspiration to a proper sense of balance, to the rule of law and order and unity in the realms of thought and art. He emphasized, amid enthusiastic approval from the students, that the freedom of cultural selection must not be taken from the Czechs and that their spiritual outlook is their birthright.

In Masaryk he saw, above all, his religious and moral interpretation of literature and his admiration for English, American, and Russian civilizations, in contrast with Vrchlický, who inclined much more toward the Latin world.

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Feb. 14 (AP)—Leaders of the Czecho-Slovak Government were confronted today by a blunt warning against their treatment of the Nazi German minority still within the borders of the partitioned Republic.

Ernst Kundt, who was the right-hand-man of the Nazi leader, Konrad Henlein, before the cession of Sudetenland to Germany last October, advised the Czecho-Slovak Government in a speech last night to learn a lesson from the events of 1938.

As a member of the Czecho-Slovak Chamber of Deputies Herr Kundt has been leader of the German minority in Czecho-Slovakia since Herr Henlein became Adolf Hitler's Commissioner in charge of the Sudeten regions ceded to Germany.

He declared the position of Germans in the Republic was "unbearable" and said that life had been made deliberately harder for them.

Herr Kundt said developments since the Cabinet of Premier Rudolf Beran came into power on Dec. 1 had aggravated the condition of Germans in Czecho-Slovakia.

The Deputy charged that attempts had been made to force Germans out of business in Czecho-Slovakia, apparently on the theory that Germans would choose to return to Germany.

Addressing German Deputies and Senators at their club here, he said this "unsatisfactory" position was regarded as an "unfriendly gesture."

Germandom in Czecho-Slovakia, he asserted, is the concern of the German Reich.

His statement surprised Government officials who thought relations with Germany were straightened out and that the policy of mutual friendly co-operation would not meet any further obstacles.

[The German press lately has been carrying scattered reports of alleged Czecho-Slovak discriminations against Germans in the Republic.

Herr Kundt's speech was carried in Berlin newspapers this morning under the heading "a warning by Kundt!" and with the subhead "nationality rights only on paper?" but no comment was offered.]

'Option Clause' an Issue

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons yesterday that the Government took a serious view of charges that the so-called "option clause" of the Munich agreement was not being observed.

The option clause in the agreement that split up Czecho-Slovakia gave anti-Nazis the right to leave the Sudeten territory that was ceded to Germany, and Germans left in Czecho-Slovakia the right to move to Germany.

Sir John's statement was made in debate on a bill dealing with the Government's power to guarantee the principal and interest of a loan of $50,000,000 to Czecho-Slovakia for refugee relief.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Laborite, declared that as Germany took over the Sudetenland its secret police searched for persons Britain had promised to protect and placed them in concentration camps.

Sir John said that the Government had asked its representatives to look into the situation in the Sudetenland.

Force Against Russia Urged

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP)—The lower house of the Japanese Diet unanimously approved a resolution today demanding a stronger policy against Soviet Russia.

Action on the resolution, drafted jointly by all political parties, was preceded by a series of vigorous speeches, some of which urged the use of force against Russia.

One speaker said: "The Nation demands that the Government abandon its weak-kneed diplomacy. Look at Italian and German diplomacy. Today is an era when might is right."

Another member declared the use of force against the Soviet Union would serve as a warning to the rest of the world.

The resolution was a direct outgrowth of the fishing dispute with Russia, in which the Japanese charge they are being blocked out of fishing waters opened to them under the Portsmouth Treaty, signed at the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

"Unless a solution is speedily reached," one speaker said, "an answer spoken by Japanese might should be given the Soviets. We will display our firm determination not only to the Soviet Union, but to the entire world."

Another member declared the Cabinet as a whole should handle the fisheries dispute instead of leaving it in the hands of Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita.

Border clashes between Soviet Russian and Manchukuo troops meanwhile were reported by Domei, the Japanese official news agency.

The Domei dispatch from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, said the clashes occurred Feb. 12 and 13 near the scene of recent skirmishes. It was admitted that Manchukuo forces were being increased in the area.

Japan Enters Hainan on South

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita today told Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador, that Japan probably would hold Hainan Island until the end of the Chinese war and so long as military necessity required.

This was virtually the same reply Mr. Arita gave the French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, yesterday when M. Henry asked for information on Japan's plans with regard to the island, which is near French Indo-China and the British Colony at Hong Kong.

Sources close to the French Embassy predicted that France would be dissatisfied with Mr. Arita's reply, which might be interpreted to mean indefinite occupation of Hainan. It was doubted, however, that France would attempt any action to oust the Japanese.

The Japanese Admiralty, meanwhile, announced that Japanese marines had made a new landing at dawn today at Yulinkan on the southern tip of Hainan.

An official statement said that by noon Japanese landing forces had penetrated 15 miles inland with a rapidity that indicated an apparent lack of Chinese resistance to the invaders' occupation of the Sama Bay area—generally considered among the Far East's potentially best although currently undeveloped deep water harbors.

[A dispatch from Hong Kong said that the United States destroyer John D. Edwards had left there for Hainan to investigate and, if necessary, protect American citizens and interests on the island. No word had been received from the 25 Americans there since the Japanese invasion. French warships were reported to have arrived off the island Feb. 12.]

Facsimiles Printed Of Mooney Pardon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Gov. Culbert L. Olson is having printed at his own expense in the State printing plant 450 facsimiles of the pardon granted Thomas J. Mooney, Jan. 7.

Kenneth Fulton, Executive Secretary to the Governor, said Mr. Olson ordered the copies to supply several hundred requests received from all parts of the world.

Mr. Mooney, who served 20 years on a charge of participating in the San Francisco 1916 Preparedness Day bombing, was given a full pardon by the Governor as one of the first official acts of his term.

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South to Change, It Is Agreed, But It Will Not Be Overnight

"The South Breaks Its Shackles"
Last of 12 Articles

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—In his little office here in the Alumni Building of the University of North Carolina, recognized by many Southerners as the "Liberal Capital of the South," teetering on his chair back of his desk, which is strewn with papers, books, and other literature, and which he calls "very efficient," Dr. Howard W. Odum said to me:

"Patience is very much needed with the South, especially on the part of those who reside in other regions and who would have reform overnight."

This man, perhaps as well as anyone in the South, knows the region's qualities, its contrasts, its faults. He is a man who has based his opinions upon statistical findings, included in a book of his own on the South, and in one which he with another writer collaborating compiled.

"The superurbanite drives through the South," Dr. Odum began and leaned back on the chair. "He sees the shacks in which the tenant farmers and Negroes dwell and says, 'How terrible! Why doesn't someone do something about it?' These 'super people' would throw over the processes of evolution and bring the South to development overnight.

"They forget that the South is a retarded frontier. It is a land of contrasts. The shacks of the people—and please understand I am not defending them—are better than those of the other frontiers of America's early days. People in those days thought nothing of living in shacks. They cut out a clearing, built a log cabin, chinked the cracks with mud, had a mud floor, and thought nothing of it. It was the frontier!

"Today the superurbanite feels that unless everyone has a tile shower, oil heat, a house with shrubbery around it, and a car, it is gross inequality and oppession. He wants to turn everything upside down.

South Proud of Individuality

"We are all individual, and in that the South is fortunate. It is a culture. It has its culture developed in its own way through the years of plantation life and slavery. And it is a culture which today is intact and complete—although full of contrasts.

"We are inclined to view the struggle in China with a sense of detachment. We say China is going through a transitional stage which is molding it through the years. We have the same sense of detachment about some other world problems. But, 'Oh, the South!' Oh no, it must be done overnight! We forget that the processes of change also take time in the South. And we forget too that 'a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is passed, and as a watch in the night.'

"It is foolish for anyone to talk social equality with the Negro. No white man honestly believes in it. No Negro honestly does. We should be careful how we talk.

"Those people who expect to come to the South and right all its wrongs of inequality, marriage, and law overnight in one fell swoop are unaware of what they are attempting."

The Council of Southern Regional Development, formed in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16, of which Dr. Odum is a member, follows through his line of thought when it says:

"All of us feel that, since our conditions are products of a long existent economy, remedial action will require a relatively long period of time."

This Council, composed of a few of the South's so-called liberal thinkers, takes a view opposite from the average Southerner. It accepts the report of the National Emergency Council to President Roosevelt, which led to his designation of the region as the Nation's "Economic Problem No. 1," and calls it "an essentially true diagnosis of economic conditions" in the South.

Approves Federal Aid

This Southern Council, which hopes to continue on a permanent basis, offered as a starter on remedies, a program which calls for continued assistance to the South by the United States Government.

A young Mississippian, Thomas Garner James, Assistant Director of the Mississippi Advertising Commission, feels that decentralization of industry and Government is fundamentally the need of the United States. In the decentralization process he sees a gain for the South. He seriously questions any tendency of Southerners to seek further Federal aid for their region. In one of his prepared addresses which he gave me, Mr. James said:

"The question is not liberty versus Government. . . . The question is rather how to gain the benefits of union and organization and at the same time assure the spiritual development of the individual . . . The task is brought home to us in Mississippi and in the South today by the onrush of bigness in two forms—bigness in business and bigness in Government—giantism in power politics which finds a Bismarckian national authority bringing the separate regions of America into an empire which can no longer lay claim to a Federal character."

Meanwhile, I had asked a Southerner, whom I had reason to believe had studied the Southern scene from a sympathetic viewpoint, what he would do to help the underprivileged people of the South. "If you had enough money," the question ran, "to lift the Southern sharecropper out of the almost helpless abyss in which he and his family are forced to tread and adequately to educate the Negro to fill the place of progressive citizenship what would be your first move? Would you lump them in colonies. Would you donate them '40 acres and a mule' and say, 'You're free—go earn a living'?

"Thousands of them live off the beaten path, down roads worse than any you have even traveled, off on the top of a hill, across the bog on part of an old levee, in that old house on 15-foot stilts where the river floods every year, or out in the middle of a cotton or cane field without any road leading up to it. They have to work in the field during the planting season and the picking or harvesting season, and in between times at cultivating. How would you reach them? How would you help them if you did reach them? And what would you do about the thousands of others on beyond?"

Qualified to Reply

This Southerner was one of those who believes that the progressive part of the Southern white community and the Southern Negro community cannot make the progress it should and does want to so long as 25 to 50 per cent of its people are contributing exceptionally little to that progress. He believes that it is practically impossible for two standards of living to exist physically close together, and yet far apart in necessities, without one standard doing something to the other, either for good or for bad. One either lifts the other up or tends to fall lower.

Hence this Southerner's answer to those questions, practical or no, seemed born of a desire to see the Southern purchasing power raised through the elevation of the lowest economic classes of Southern society, the Negro and the poor white man, sharecroppers, and tenants. He was quick to answer, because as he said, he had talked to these people, for many years; he had been in their homes; he had carried them food, clothing, even tried to help them in distress. Here is his answer:

"I would spend as little money as possible in material equipment or material movement. I would put practically every cent at my command into the human element. I would invest it in humanity. I would secure the Nation's and the South's most sympathetic, patient, understanding workers. I would scatter them all over the Southern region. I would establish an 'educational clinic' to supplement the work of schools at every spot in each county where a few Negroes tended to congregate, or where a few sharecropper families huddled. I would scatter these 'clinics' all over the underprivileged's sections of cities.

Would Expect Understanding

"I would expect these workers to understand the Negro and the sharecropper so as not to work at cross purposes with them. I would have them become members of the agrarian community to teach as informally and as quietly as possible orderliness in thinking, how to be systematic to save time—for time is income with which to fight poverty—how to be thrifty—not only with a few scattered pennies, but with the wood about the place, the grass in the fields, the crop being harvested.

"I would expect these "clinics" to teach a family how to utilize every material and idea. If children could not go to school at cropping time, I would have the 'clinics' take the school to them. I would dot the country with 'little white houses' to serve as community and service centers for people—a place for them to have programs, learn handicrafts, and study. The need, as I see it, is not to move people here or there—nor to do something vast and showy. Nor would I try to stir up resentment of class against class. I would show the people how to overcome difficulty and self-pity through their own development.

"Given a fair trial, I believe this plan will transform the Southern scene. And in the long run it would be much less costly than many of the material things the Nation is doing today. It would help to build up the inward man and might strike at the very roots of poverty and unemployment. Haven't we spent millions of dollars on public monuments? Are we not spending millions of dollars for war? Why couldn't we spare a few million dollars to build up a new thing in the South—a self-sufficient, self-respecting class of Americans, whom misery and poverty and ignorance now dominate—a class too wise to be the dupes of any man or class, too wis to fall back in a ditch. Couldn't we dedicate 50 years of such a program to eradicating real depression?"

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American-Bred Bulldog a Winner in Westminster Kennel Club Show

The pleased expression of Seer's White Bacardi, owned by Miss Jeannette L. Henriques of New York City, is over his trophy for a previous victory at the Philadelphia dog show.

Young Bulldog and Terrier Push Elders for Show Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The historic Westminster Kennel Club dog show, better and just as big as ever, is again furnishing its customary quota of sensations as the 63d exhibition completes its preliminary breed tests this afternoon and evening, leading up to the final judgments in the six specialty groups and the crowning events for the selection of the best dog in the show tomorrow.

This morning brought the largest entry in the show—the Dachshunds—into the ring, with more than 200 decisions depending upon the judging of F. F. H. Fleitman, while the Boston terriers, and poodles are also undergoing their tests.

The perennial battles between the up-and-coming youngsters and their elders, already in possession of championships, which always furnishes the show with its early sensations, began right at the start yesterday, as two breeds developed newcomers of brilliant possibilities, just as last year brought Daro of Meridor, the English setter youngster from Longmeadow, Mass., all the way from puppyhood to the highest place in the show.

The first of these to break loose was a bulldog, 20 months old. Making his debut in the show. He was sponsored by Stephen D. Bryce, Jr., of Portchester, N. Y., and bore the name of Old English. Starting in the American-bred class, he emerged as best of dog winners, then as best of winners, and finally conquered seven champions for best of breed. He is all brown in color and his disposition showed cheerfulness and friendliness such as befits a champion, in spite of excitement of his success and its accompanying furore.

Another winner in the American-bred class was White Bacardi, a showy 2-year-old owned by Miss Jeannette Long Henriques of No. 135 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York City.

But even more unexpected was the sweep of a wire-haired fox terrier, Lady Retlaw, who rounds out her initial year next Saturday. Arriving with her sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Armstrong of Chicago, Lady Retlaw, also starting in the American-bred class, swept through the wire-haired fox terrier classes with ease, the judgment of Stanley J. Halle placing her the best wire-haired fox terrier in the show.

Her forward career was stopped short in the evening, however, when she encountered the smooth-haired winner, champion Nornay Saddler, which took best fox terrier in the final event of the evening.

In the other two groups of more than 100 entries, Heather Select, a three-year-old, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter of Hohokus, N. J., captured the best Scottish terrier honors, and My Own Brucie, in his fourth year, won among the cocker spaniels, which included both American and British types, for H. E. Mellenthin, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Peak Oil Output In Canada Shows Growing Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Increasing availability of domestic crude oil for refining purposes in Canada is seen in a recent Government report showing that oil fields in the Dominion yielded a record output in 1938 of more than two-and-one-half times that of the previous year.

The report, published by the Department of Mines and Resources, records a total of 6,870,000 barrels in 1938, valued at $11,514,000, as compared with the 1937 figures of 2,943,750 barrels valued at $4,339,353.

Although the report does not publish consumption figures for refining companies in 1938, the trend towards greater use of Canadian products is indicated in 1937 statistics which show that although the use of imported oil increased 14.5 per cent, the quantity of domestic crude oil used was more than double the figure for 1936.

Practically the whole of the 1938 record production came from the Turner Valley oil fields in Alberta, the report states. In the first nine months of 1938 Turner Valley's output was 55,174,575 barrels, compared with 1,749,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1937. Of the 60 crude oil wells in operation in Turner Valley in November, 1938, 38 of these had been brought into production during the year.

Markets for Turner Valley oil are principally the three Prairie Provinces, the output going to them on the proration basis, and allowable production being governed by the demand. At the height of the harvesting season, the report says, production was stepped up to nearly 29,000 barrels a day, whereas in other parts of the season the demand is only for about 11,500 barrels.

Negroes Honor Ordinary Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A departure from the usual practice of observing Negro History Week by studying the achievement of the great among the race, the Negro schools here are emphasizing the accomplishment of Negro men and women who have made good in the so-called run-of-the-mill occupations—miners, carpenters, cooks, maids, and chauffeurs.

"We cannot all be great leaders and teachers," declared C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools, "but through a job well done each of us can render a service to humanity. We are broadening our base and getting away from the idea of measuring success solely in terms of white collar work. We are striving for better ways of doing the homely jobs and putting creative work and initiative into their accomplishment. In this connection we cite the Negro men and women around us who have made good in these occupations. By this we mean Negroes who have earned a decent living, been able to educate their families, and, in some instances, through thrift and frugality, to acquire property and retire."

A typical Negro History Week program was conducted at the Lincoln Elementary School here. Auditorium exercises were held each day in the week. First was the common laborer and the dignity of such work well done, which is the predominant note of this year's observance. The pertinent topic of keeping a job was discussed by W. J. Moore, principal of the school. An illuminating talk on the Negro maid was given by Miss Mildred Brice. "Our standards of success are too limited," she said. She cited examples of happy, successful citizens who had made good as Negro maids.

The Negro businessman was the next topic, while the next day was devoted to a pogram of creative work—original poems and musical compositions by members of the teaching staff.

In the halls of the Lincoln School are displayed posters picturing Negroes engaged in various jobs, as shipbuilders, miners, steel workers, chefs, cooks, waiters, etc., with the caption, "Negroes Do This Work." Also there is a poster of successful Negro musicians headed, "Watch the Negroes Go By in Music." Conspicuously featured as a theme song is the quotation from Booker T. Washington, "There is as much dignity in labor as in writing a poem."

Literacy Drive For N. C. Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey has called upon the Negroes of North Carolina to co-operate in a State-wide literacy drive, which has just begun and will run through March 11.

"North Carolina has a very high percentage of illiteracy among both the white and Negro races," Governor Hoey said. "About 28 per cent of our population belongs to the Negro race and there is an unusually large number of adult illiterates.

"The need for a special drive is manifest," the Governor went on to say, "and I wish to heartily commend the leaders of the Negro race who are making this definite effort to blot out illiteracy among the members of their race during the year 1939 and preceding the taking of the census of 1940.

"The last census showed North Carolina with about 10 per cent of its population, meaning people over 10 years of age, who could not read and write. The average for the Nation was only 4.3 per cent.

"North Carolina," the Governor said, "should strive in every possible way to reduce this adult illiteracy, both for the promotion of the good of our own citizenship and the presentation of a better record in the census of 1940. I wish specially to commend this State-wide literacy drive, which has for its objective the teaching of 100,000 illiterates to read and write. Competent Negroes in each county in the State will be asked to serve as voluntary teachers during this drive. Splendid results will follow, and I bespeak the full co-operation of all Negroes in the State in this worthwhile activity."

U. S. Landlord to Tenants in Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The United States, which is trying to aid sharecroppers on southern farms, had a tenant problem all of its own far back in a remote section of the Ouachita National Forest.

This tenant problem is as strange as the rugged, sparsely settled hill country from which it originated. A few years ago the Resettlement Administration went into the Magazine section several miles north of Hot Springs and began the purchase of worn out, unfertile farms with a view to development of a land-use project. Later the project was taken over by the Soil Conservation Service and the Ouachita National Forest, in which most of the farms were located.

Natives of the rocky, pine-clad hill country, always hard pushed for money, readily sold their farms to the Government. But the money obtained from the sales was quickly disposed of, and the hillmen continued to stay in the squalid backwoods shacks which they had always called home. "Born to the soil," so to speak, they flatly refused to leave, and the Government had tenants on its hands.

A. L. Nelson, Ouachita Forest Supervisor, described the situation as a "social obligation which the Government felt it could not sidetrack," and promptly entered into a plan with the SCS for a solution.

A few hill dwellers who had sold their homes left the country, making way for rehabilitation and land use work.

Today, old, worn-out farms are being vacated, placed in pasture or trees where advisable. A few of the more fertile farms are being rehabilitated, hillmen and their families being moved from the unfertile farms to those on which they can earn a living.

Houses on deserted farms are being torn down and the materials from them are being used in repairing and modernizing others. The Government is following a four-point program as agents go about improvements: (1) a pure water supply, (2) sanitation, (3) windows with screens, and (4) a nonleaking roof for each farmhouse.

However, re-occupation of the farms was not made too easy. Farmers may occupy them only by special permit from the Government. They must pay "rent" ranging from $5 to $25 per year, depending upon the size of the unit. Other requirements are that they make a garden, own one milk cow, one brood sow, and must preserve at least 150 quarts of vegetables. They also must abide strictly by Government farm management plans and use the approved soil practices. Violation of any of these rules makes them subject to dismissal from the farms, the largest of which includes 35 acres.

Seventy permits have been issued for families this year, Mr. Nelson revealed.

At the same time Government officials are trying to show children of these hill dwellers that better opportunities lie elsewhere than on the rock-bound soil on which they were born. Eventually, it is hoped, much of the entire area, some 126,000 acres, will be turned back into forest land.

Riots in Burma Laid to Moslem Rift With Hindus

RANGOON, Burma, Feb. 14 (AP)—Disorders which ended in a number of fatalities and some hundreds of arrests broke out both here and at Cawnpore in central-northern India over the week end. At Mandalay 11 persons were killed when military police fired into a riotous mob, an official statement declared. The crowd, which numbered some 20,000, was conducting a demonstration in defiance of a Government ban on public assemblies.

Hindu-Muhammadan friction lies behind the disorders in Burma, which originally broke out last July over a book that was said to have contained insults to Buddha. These disorders lasted intermittently until October and resulted in 220 fatalities and injuries to 926. An inquiry found that the objectionable book brought to a head unrest rooted in economic, social, and political troubles.

The disorders which reappeared Feb. 11 continued yesterday when a bomb exploded as the House of Representatives discussed the riots and the police used tear gas to disperse the crowds.

Meanwhile at Cawnpore, it is announced that 40 have been killed, 400 injured, and 600 arrested in a clash between Hindus and Muhammadans. Police fired among the rioters six times, troops having been sent to assist the police.

U. S. Lumber Needs

The Forest Service estimates that the 630,000,000 acres of United States timber land is probably sufficient to meet the country's needs if properly cared for.

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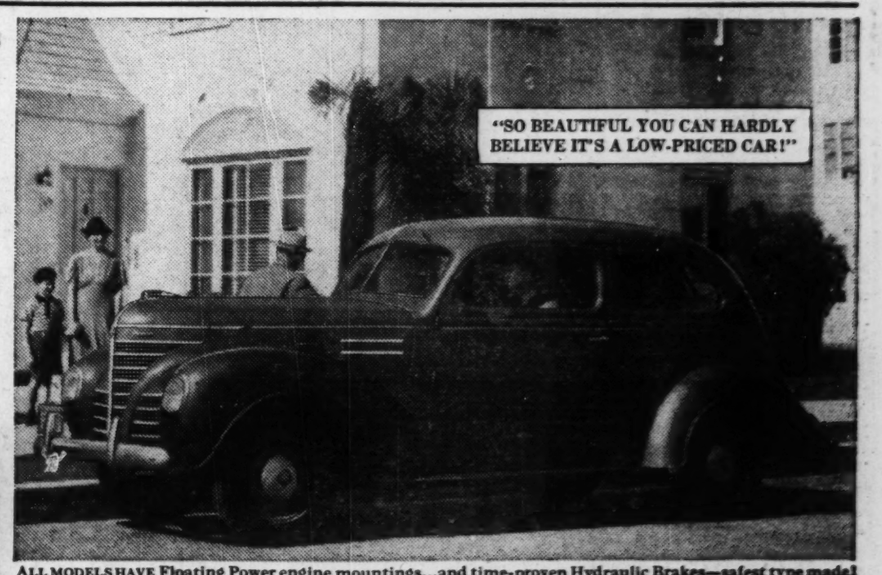

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German Assails U. S. Role at Lima Conference

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP)—Baron Werner von Rheinbaben, German diplomat, charged before the Ibero-American Institute yesterday that the Pan-American Conference of last December at Lima, Peru, was intended by the United States to be "a conference for war preparation."

The United States, he said, aimed to see to it that "the New Germany does not have a single friend on the American Continent."

He made it plain that Germany was looking to Insurgent Spain to aid in counteracting what he described as "unscrupulous North American agitation against Germany" in South America.

Baron von Rheinbaben, former German representative at Geneva, said that Insurgent Spain, "present and future friend of Germany . . . will be, we hope, in its historical mission in Ibero-America an effective counterweight" to the "agitation" of the United States.

Preparedness Aims

At the Pan-American Conference, he said, the United States tried to see to it that "Germany would be pushed out of American trade and that in case of a world war all America, under Washington's leadership, would immediately and without the 'difficulties' of the last war openly take sides with Germany's opponent."

United States Secretary of State Hull, he said, "negotiated behind the scenes with many delegations over strengthening of commercial exchanges." He added:

"One does not have to be clairvoyant to surmise he promised certain Spanish-American countries favored treatment and perhaps new cheap credits if they halted their goods exchanges with Germany."

Results of Lima

The final Lima resolution, he said, established the outward unity of the Americas, and "it remains that, from the beginning on, the majority of Central American and a certain number of South American countries this time were ready to go through thick and thin with the United States, and that Argentina has gone into a sort of isolation for the immediate future."

[In the declaration of Lima, 21 participating American Republics recorded their "continental solidarity" and their intention to maintain together "the principles upon which solidarity is based." They agreed to defend these principles "against all foreign intervention or activities that may threaten them." Argentina for some time opposed an original draft, the one finally adopted being a compromise.]

Baron von Rheinbaben denied Germany was a threat to the United States or to South America. He said:

"Germany, if one must give it any special direction, is facing in the first place not toward the West and therefore against America, but toward the Southeast and above all to the East. This does not change Germany's demands for the return of the colonies.

"Nothing, absolutely nothing, empowers the American President or his Secretary of State or other prominent North Americans to say and write about a German attack and conquering intentions on the American Continent."

Comment on Hull

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, commenting on the statement of Secretary Hull Feb. 12 in connection with a New York World's Fair ceremony, said:

"He apparently sought to blot out the impression which grew out of a number of authoritative utterances on the intentions of the United States."

[Mr. Hull said "Our Nation is sincerely devoted to the cause of peace," and that the United States would offer "determined defense and resistance" to any foreign attack on our "most vital and cherished interests."]

Discussing "Washington's attempts to deepen the gulf between nations," Korrespondenz said:

"When Secretary Hull says warningly that the organizations for the keeping of world peace must be strengthened and the causes of conflict eliminated, these words from the mouth of an American Statesman are found to be curious in many lands.

"The United States—this must be expressed openly—has done so much in recent months to poison the international atmosphere it is time for her Statesmen to display a greater love for peace, without which, to use Hull's words, a peaceful solution of international problems is not imaginable."

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Neutrality Act Test

(Continued from Page 1)

trality Act concept of rigid neutrality substituting economic aid to the victim of aggression.

Under the Thomas revision the President, in the event of hostilities, would ban export of American arms at present. But if one of the belligerents had violated any treaty with the United States the President, subject to congressional approval, would have the power to exempt the other belligerent from the restrictions of the embargo. Since the United States is a signatory of the general Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war the practical effect of the Thomas proposal would be to authorize American discrimination against any nation which precipitated war for the sake of increased territory or power.

Cash-and-Carry Plan

The Thomas proposals include a further modification of the cash-and-carry system whereby the President could also exempt the victim of aggression from that limitation.

If incorporated in legislation the Thomas proposals would write sufficient latitude into the neutrality statutes to make it possible, if it were the desire of a majority of Congress, for the full industrial and economic resources of the United States to be placed at the disposal of a victim of aggression.

While the actual terms of the Thomas amendments do not go quite as far as the Administration hoped it would be possible to go in the way of Neutrality Act revision, they represent a long step in that direction and will prove enlightening as a means of sounding out Senate reaction.

Isolationist Strength

The French aircraft purchase incident served much the same purpose for the isolationist element in Congress. The oratorical tempest which raged for two days in the Senate served to draw the lines on Administration foreign policy a little closer and to bring potential opponents into the open.

It disclosed Senators Gerald Nye (R) of North Dakota, Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, and Hiram Johnson (R) of California as leaders in any isolationist movement. It also, surprisingly to many, disclosed Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska strongly supporting the Administration foreign policy. Senator Norris was one of the original group with Johnson, Borah, and Lodge who developed the opposition to the League of Nations and finally kept the United States out of that experiment in world co-operation.

Now it is the turn of the Administration to make a sounding of potential support, which it does with the cautiously phrased Thomas proposals. With the reservation of Congressional veto they are calculated to rally every possible vote for the idea of permitting American aid to the victims of aggression. They have obviously been drafted with the greatest care and may win wider support than would have been possible a week ago for any move to write more latitude into the neutrality statutes.

Texas House Blocks Move On Race Betting Bill

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—A move to have the whole House of Representatives attend a hearing on a bill to legalize betting on horse races by local option failed in that body Feb. 13.

A vote of 73 to 67 fell short of the required two-thirds majority to order the procedure suggested by Representative Bryan Bradbury, author of the measure which abolished parimutuel wagering in Texas two years ago.

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Oswaldo Aranha
Foreign Minister of Brazil greeted on arrival in Washington.

Cordell Hull
Secretary of State gives a friendly hand to Senhor Aranha in the U. S.

Aranha Honor Pleases Brazil; Argentina Urges Trade Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Satisfaction is widely expressed in Brazil over the selection by President Roosevelt of Dr. Oswaldo Aranha as the first Latin American Foreign Minister to be called into negotiation at Washington on ways to implement the resolutions of Lima.

As usual Argentina shows itself to be very much interested and concerned by the fact that Washington chose to begin the post-Lima conversations with Brazil. During the Lima Conference much of the Brazilian press hammered hard at the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Argentine delegation in Lima as it was the consensus of opinion that Argentina had not lived up to the promise made by Foreign Minister Cantilo at the beginning of the Pan American parley.

In view, however, of the fact that Washington has not altered its plans, informed Brazilian opinion has come to the belief that Washington wishes to make amends for previous dereliction which nearly cost it the friendship of Brazil in order to win that of Argentina and which did not result in an appreciable rapprochement with the La Plata Republic. At previous times when Argentina has protested against Brazil-United States moves Washington has tended to listen to Buenos Aires rather than to Rio, a fact which has greatly displeased Brazil, the oldest and most consistent friend of the United States in Latin America.

Though the nature of the parleys at Washington is not known publicly, the mere fact that they are to take place has led many Brazilians to believe that Washington has finally seen the light and that it will no longer "fool around" shopping for new Latin-American friends when Brazil, the most important link in the "American system," has stood ready to back up the United States for practical as well as idealistic reasons. The United States still is the best customer for Brazilian coffee and the two nations occupy similar positions with respect to the Spanish America and the rest of the world, facts which were the bases of the "traditional friendship of more than a century."

Italy following its usual custom dispatched a plane which arrived in Brazil just as Señor Aranha arrived in the United States. The publicity about the plane, if past performances are any indication of what will happen, will share if not actually "steal" part of the Washington-Rio show. This is an old technique that has worked up to now.

Informed Brazilians are hoping that concrete measures will be taken in Washington as they feel that any clearing of the atmosphere on the continent at any point will be a constructive step forward which will end some of the uncertainties which are complicating local and foreign issues in the Brazilian scene. Brazil's specific relationship to the totalitarian states, toward Argentina and Japan cannot be determined until its ties with the United States are put on a firmer and more enduring basis. The people here are inclined to blame Washington for the looseness rather than themselves.

In recent months many Brazilians and Brazilian institutions have founded or sought to found Brazil-United States societies whose purpose is to promote closer cultural relationships with the United States and whose indirect purpose is to express in this way their own attitude about trends in the local situation. These and other groups are definitely of the opinion that Señor Aranha's mission foreshadows a new swing back into the Democratic column.

Others, however, express definite reservations with respect to the outcome of the mission and wonder whether advantage might not be taken of the absence of the Foreign Minister for a move still farther away from the United States.

Argentina Urges Trade Pact

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — President Ortiz in a recent interview said Argentina is in no danger, either immediately or remote, of invasion or even subtle penetration by the armies or doctrines of Europe's totalitarian states.

At the same time the Chief Executive declared a way must be found to re-establish United States-Argentine trade on a more equitable basis.

The President's comments were made at a time when the belief has made headway here that a triangular trade agreement among Argentina, the United States and Brazil may be in the making.

Such speculation has arisen largely in connection with the visit of Brazil's Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, to Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt. Senhor Aranha is in the United States.

Without mentioning the possibility of a triangular pact, however, President Ortiz today said he was "confident the way will be found" to better trade relations with the United States.

"An agreement depends on so little. We must be ready to compromise on both sides and on the side of the United States so little is required."

Discussing Fascist ambitions, he questioned the preoccupation of statesmen and newspapers in the United States with fears the rich farming and mining lands of southern South America may fall to the expansionist regimes of Germany or Italy.

"In Argentina, penetration of any kind is next to impossible," he said. "Our population in a great degree is distinctly Argentine. We do not have the problem of potential minorities.

"Even the children of immigrants one generation removed from the land of their origin grow up imbued with Argentine ideals and bent on living in a free country."

On the question of trade relations with the United States—recently clouded by Argentina's licensing of foreign exchange which had the effect of virtually barring United States manufactures in the Argentine market—President Ortiz cited Argentina's difficulty of selling meat in the United States.

He illustrated with an offer of a German railway equipment manufacturer.

"He would sell us certain equipment we need, but on what terms?"

"He arranged to purchase 100,000 tons (3,700,000 bushels) of our wheat, 50,000 tons of our meat and he hardly asked the price.

"On the other hand, in the United States what have we?

"We are willing and have agreed to participate in the San Francisco and New York fairs, but when we requested permission to serve some of our meat in a restaurant we planned to install at the New York fair your officials raised objections, citing the sanitary embargo against Argentine meat."

The embargo, which bans Argentine meat and livestock from the United States on grounds that hoof and mouth disease exists in parts of Argentina, has been a sore point with Argentines since it was put into effect on Jan. 1, 1926.

"You have in the United States enormous wealth and enormous consumer capacity," President Ortiz said.

"Recognition of the principle involved in allowing our meat and linseed less tramelled entry into the United States would cause no injury to American agriculture.

"On the other hand it would go a long way toward convincing Argentines of your willingness to give and take.

"The United States could then expand her own share of the Argentine market. When I was Minister of Public Works in 1928 we bought North American locomotives and rolling stock for our railroads. We were in a position to pay dollars.

"The United States helped other Latin American countries with loans and purchases of their products.

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Brandeis Retires From Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

nomination. Senator Schwellenbach is an ardent New Dealer, and his appointment, though certain to be confirmed, would almost inevitably bring acrimonious attack.

Dean Wiley B. Rutledge, Jr., of the Iowa Law School, regarded as a liberal, and considered for judicial position at earlier times.

Others discussed as possibilities are Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., of Texas and Florence Allen of Ohio, both Circuit Court judges. The name of Mr. Jackson has not been finally dismissed from speculation in view of Mr. Roosevelt's earlier freedom from conventional restraints, and indeed there was talk in Washington of dozens of other names, with conservatives gloomily shaking their heads over the prospect of some "wild man." The prospect of a Senate fight over confirmation, however, is believed likely to be a restraining influence on the President, particularly since he has his hands full with a dozen other appointive fights at the present juncture.

He Changed His Views

The story of Mr. Justice Brandeis himself might give encouragement to a willingness to take on a Senate fight. The picturesque and venerable justice who now steps down amidst eulogies and encomiums was as bitterly attacked as any appointee in a generation. The lean Bostonian, who had made a brilliant success for himself as a corporation lawyer, later became the advocate of the dispossessed masses. This change of approach Mr. Brandeis has himself attributed to the emotional effect of the Homestead steel strike of 1892 which the strikers lost but which, in its influence on the jurist and other sensitive observers of the day, resulted in a changed public viewpoint toward labor problems, decades later.

So complete was the alteration that Mr. Brandeis as "people's attorney, later tried to modify the patent leasing system of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, which he himself had originated. The system by which the company leased machines rather than sold them outright was recently under discussion in the Federal Monopoly Inquiry, in connection with the Hartford-Empire Glass Bottle Industry, that employs a similar system.

The ringing dissents to the Court's conservative majority which made the phrase "Holmes and Brandeis dissenting" famous in America in the pre-New Deal era, are what the public most immediately connects with the retiring jurist. Mr. Brandeis has led in Washington a simple, austere life, constantly attended by his wife. He has habitually risen at 5, retired at 9, and carried on a prodigious amount of work, the drudgery of which has been broken in part by the willing labors of successive Harvard Law School graduates, of whom he has picked a new one, at or near the top of the class, each year.

Under the Retirement Act, Mr. Justice Brandeis receives full pay, and may be called upon at his option to help out in Circuit Courts to relieve congestion. Speculation connects his next interest with the Zionist Movement in which he has long played an advisory role. At the height of the Jewish prosecutions in Germany last year, he conferred with President Roosevelt, and it is thought that with retirement he may take a more active part.

Washington has another speculative tidbit, which is important to the Nation although it comes down to a question of personality. This is the prospect that Mr. Justice McReynolds will also soon retire, now that Mr. Justice Brandeis has stepped down. In many respects these two men, both named by Wilson, have been opposites. On New Deal legislation the Brandeis vote has generally been given for support, the McReynolds vote in opposition. The difference on almost every important question goes back for years.

It has long been understood that the latter would not retire while Mr. Justice Brandeis remained. If the veteran conservative should shortly join the liberal in retirement, Mr. Roosevelt would have picked an absolute majority of the High Court. It generally happens that a President makes two appointments a term, or four in a two-year term. There were no vacancies in Mr. Roosevelt's first term, so the four vacancies since 1936 restore the average.

Mr. Justice McReynolds, at 77, has served 25 years, which is the longest of any present member. He has absented himself on several occasions recently.

© Harris & Ewing

Louis Dembitz Brandeis
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Retired

The Two Letters

Justice Brandeis sent the following letter to the President:

Feb. 13, 1939

Dear Mr. President:

"Pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1937, I retire this day from regular active service on the bench.

Cordially,
Louis D. Brandeis.

President Roosevelt replied in a letter as follows:

Feb. 13, 1939

My Dear Mr. Justice Brandeis:

One must perforce accept the inevitable. Ever since those days long ago, when you first took your seat on the Supreme Court bench, I have come to think of you as a necessary and very permanent part of the Court—and, since 1933, as one who would continue his fine service there until long after I had left Washington.

The country has needed you through all these years, and I hope you will realize, as all your old friends do, how unanimous the nation has been in its gratitude to you.

There is nothing I can do but to accede to your retirement. But with this goes the knowledge that our long association will continue, and the hope that you will be spared for many long years to come to render additional services to mankind.

Always sincerely,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Bucharest Lifts Baptist Ban

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 14 (AP) — Rumanian Vice-Premier Armand Calinescu today ordered all Baptist churches in Bucharest reopened under a decree abandoning old regulations. It was indicated that Baptist churches in the provinces also might be reopened shortly.

Many Baptist churches were closed last fall with enforcement of a little-used law which, among other things, required that a detailed church membership list be furnished to authorities.

[The Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention on Dec. 14 asked President Roosevelt to protest to the Rumanian Government the closing of Baptist churches. The Rumanian Ministry of Popular Culture on Dec. 17 disclosed the arrest of a number of Baptist ministers and the closing of some churches. It was said then that the churches had refused to comply with the membership law.]

Canada Refuses to Open Door For Mass Entry of Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—By refusing to adopt an "open door" policy in response to pleas made on behalf of refugees from European countries, the Canadian Government has been acting in accordance with the immigration policy of the last 10 years.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has indicated that there will be no departure from the policy of careful selection of new citizens and has given definite notice that there will be no loosening of the immigration regulations to clear the way for a mass migration to Canada.

In the past new citizens have been required to show that they are financially able to give themselves a start in their new homeland, in addition to fulfilling other requirements of citizenship. Because so many of the refugees have been victims of measures which deprived them of most of their wealth and goods there will be few who will be able to meet the regulations.

Mr. Mackenzie King has intimated that there will be an attempt made, short of the "open door," to contribute to the assistance of the homeless ones.

Cultural Contribution Seen

Several organizations, including the Canadian Jewish Congress which recently met at Toronto, has asked for the entry of a "reasonable number" of refugees. The congress argued that these persons, many of them accomplished and cultured, would make a valuable contribution to the Dominion. It was pointed out that many of the refugees were recognized scholars, scientists, and artists who would not enter the competitive labor markets of the country.

This view has been met, however, with the argument that so long as there is unemployment in Canada there should be no mass acceptance of new citizens. Dr. R. J. Manion, leader of the Conservative Party, subscribes to this view and in it has the support of at least some members of his party. The Canadian Corps Association, a powerful, national organization of veterans, has expressed its disapproval of any refugee settlement plan for Canada.

Mass immigration is a thing of the past, it is generally conceded, even in the case of British-born immigrants. The falling birth rate in Great Britain and the unwillingness of Britishers to leave their homes for new ones, together with the lack of inducement offered by the Dominion, have all combined to cut immigration to a low point.

Great Areas Unpopulated

In nine years immigration has dropped from 104,806 to 17,244 in 1938. Of those who came to Canada last year only one fifth were Britishers.

It is argued that Canada has thousands of square miles unpopulated, and it is pointed out that many of those miles could become farming land if settled. Various estimates, up to 100,000,000, have been made of the country's ability to support a larger population.

Against those claims and estimates can be placed the fact that there are thousands unemployed in Canada today. There is a demand for labor in some of the skilled brackets, but generally speaking there is not enough work to keep all the country's population gainfully employed. It can also be shown that many farmers working first-class land are receiving a small return for their work. Mining could probably absorb more men, but these are being supplied from the full ranks of the unemployed through Government unemployment services.

The last great flow of immigrants to Canada, in the late 1920's, was stopped by the depression which worked the further hardship of depriving these new citizens of a livelihood before they had an opportunity to become established. In Western Canada thousands of these people are now on relief.

Labor Market Crowded

Last year Sir Henry Page Croft, Chairman of the Empire Development and Settlement and Research Committee came to Canada with a scheme for the settlement of 10,000 Britishers a year for the next six years on farms in British Columbia.

It was his plan to have their migration financed by a private company, the operations of which would be underwritten by the governments in London and Ottawa. It was estimated that $250,000,000 would be required for the project. Canadian opinion has not seemed favorable. The instability of agriculture at the present time, the general crowding of the Canadian labor market were both factors, which it was felt, made the scheme a risky one.

Yet it has been suggested that if Canada ever intends to raise its population through immigration, with the type of immigrant considered as desirable, the time to act is the present. Unrest in Europe and the falling birth rate in the European democracies both indicate that there may come a time when there will be a more restricted supply of suitable immigrants.

La Follette Is Surer Third Party Is Due

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, said Feb. 14 developments in this Congress had increased his conviction that there would be a new political alignment eventually bringing about a third party.

"There is a fundamental split in the Democratic Party between the Liberal and Conservative Wings," Senator La Follette said in an interview. "This has created a situation where the Party is impotent to carry out any program formulated by either the Liberals or the Conservatives. The Republicans have thrown in their support with the Conservative Wing, and this results in an informal coalition, which, whether one wing or another wins a minor victory, results in a tendency for stalemate."

Senator La Follette said he found in such stalemates the fuel for political dissatisfaction which in time would force a political realignment.

NEWS OF CLAREMONT

WHAT considerations should determine parents' choice of a school for their daughters?

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Woman Gives Hint What Men Should Wear on Cruises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb 14—Here's a cruise lady who has "come to bat" for the male passenger.

She is Miss Ottilie George of the Gydnia American Line who has noted tht nobody tells the man what to wear on his tropic holiday. So Miss George has taken counsel with Sigmund Dattner, the Pilsudski Cruise Director, and Eric Titus, Assistant Director, and being pretty observant of such matters in her own feminine right, she gives the following advice to the boys, of all ages:

Travel light.

Don't attempt to carry a trunk, just a couple of bags or cases, and pack those with the essentials.

Remember you are going south for fun, to play and lounge and recreate. Therefore all your habiliments should be cool and comfortable. For sports the well-dressed male cruiser will carry along shorts, rubber-soled shoes for deck games, a light sweater and a bathing suit for the ship's pool and the shore beaches.

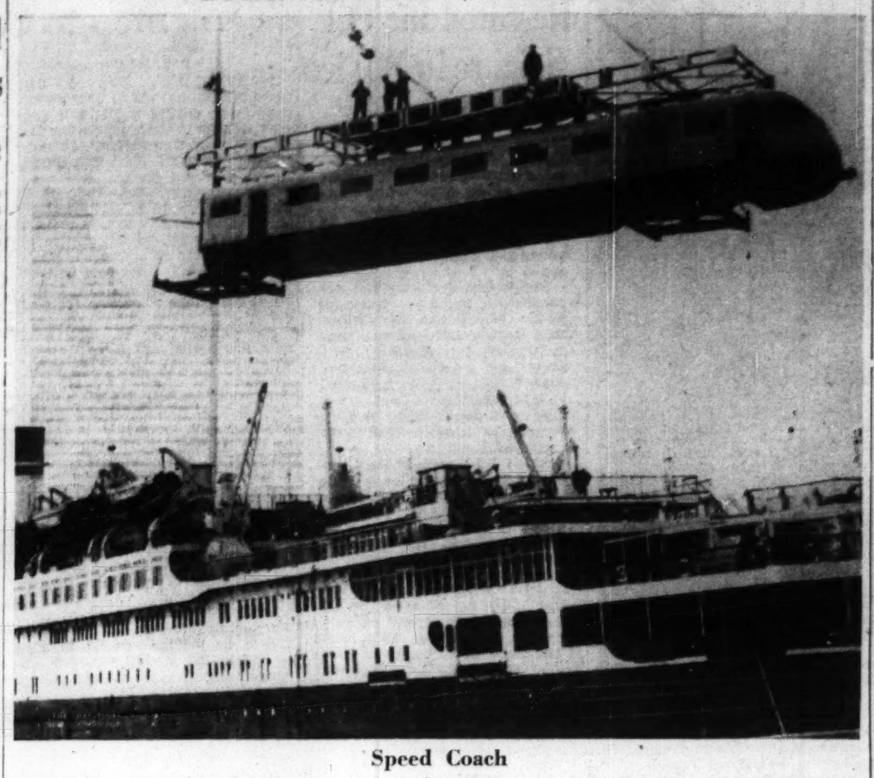
For everyday wear aboard ship and ashore, slacks and sport coats are ideal. How many? Well, how many have you, and how many do you want to carry? One coat and a couple of pairs of slacks are the minimum.

Cruises are informal, and grow more so every season. A man doesn't have to worry about making an appearance in a fresh "creation" at dinner or dance in order to feel complacent and be popular. However, the tradition of dressing for dinner still exists at sea—in a modified form. No one has to wear full dress, with tails, and it would be over-doing the conventions to do so. But men cruisers should have a pair of dinner jackets, one black and one white, for evening wear; or if only one, make that a white one and be at ease in the low latitudes.

Outside garments must include a raincoat, (a very light one) and whatever kind of warm coat one wears for going away. The latter will be shed a day out, anyway, and may not be needed until the ship is pretty well north again on the homeward-bound run. Hats are no problem whatever. Most men don't wear any at sea, and the one that's worn aboard will do for all purposes, if any.

"Then there's the accessories—but now that I think of it," said Miss George, a little wistfully, "men don't have those, do they? Well some bow ties for their dinner jacket ensemble, and a couple of others. I guess that's all."

Contribution to Rail Show



Speed Coach

Passenger car of Italian State Railways being loaded on liner Rex for exhibit at New York World's Fair.

Train Set to 125 Miles an Hour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Italy's contribution to the New York World's Fair—an electric streamlined passenger train—has arrived at the Fair grounds, where it will be on exhibition in the Transportation Building, along with other modern trains.

Capable of a maximum speed of 125 miles an hour, this electric train is a unit which has been developed by various stages and after many trials. Comprising three inter-communicating cars which rest on four double-axled wheel units, the Italian State Railway's streamliner has been designed for the utmost comfort of passengers while riding at high speed.

The train is air-conditioned throughout and provides de luxe service, including individual dining facilities made possible by the use of detachable tables which are set up during dining hours. All seats are air filled.

The first car contains quarters pertaining to personnel, baggage, mail, kitchen for the restaurant service, and first aid. In the second and third cars are 46 and 54 seats, respectively, for passengers, the seats being adjustable to a reclining or resting position. Full vision windows are double-glazed but are stationary because of the high speed.

Military Use of Sport Flying in U. S.?

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A danger that private flying, under the Federal Government's scheme of a $10,000,000 annual program for training students, may find itself part of the military training as it is in dictator countries, instead of a sport and pleasure, is pointed out by S. Paul Johnston, editor of Aviation. "If we aren't careful," Mr. Johnston said, "we may find ourselves in the condition of those European countries whose private flying has disappeared entirely, absorbed completely by the State under pressure of military considerations."

Private, sport, or pleasure flying, per se, has disappeared in Germany. All sport flying, including gliding, is an integrated part of the military training program and is carried on under the auspices of the National Sozialistische Fliegerkorps (NSFK). All machines belong to the Korps and are supplied by appropriations from the Air Ministry. Even model building is conducted from school age upward to catch the aviation-minded German youth early to guide it into the "proper" channels.

Italy's training program, Mr. Johnston said, has been patterned after Germany. Instead of the NSFK, there is the RUNA (Royal Aeronautical Union) whose purposes and methods are much the same. Many airports that Mr. Johnston visited in Italy had one or more hangars decorated with the RUNA initials. Russian flight training is probably also conducted at state expense. Private flying as such, Mr. Johnston believes, is over in the dictator countries and seems to be on the point of disappearance in the few remaining European democracies.

The French scheme, he said, seems to be a movement toward complete centralization of some sort along the German NSFK pattern to the end of complete elimination of French private flying. In Britain, he said, some effort has been made to keep private flying on a private commercial basis without attempting to incorporate it into the state scheme. But the rearmament pressure points to the end of private flying even there, he said.

Private Schools in Plan

The United States, Mr. Johnston continued, not only has European experience from which to draw but it also is not under threat to build warplanes speedily.

Private flying schools and fixed-base operators should have no concern over the Federal Government competition with them based on rumors that it will set up schools staffed by military officers, he said. The Civil Aeronautics Authority's $100,000 scheme, financed by the National Youth Administration, will determine whether the larger scheme will be practical. The present plan calls for the use of the facilities of qualified private flying schools located near the selected colleges and universities.

Despite lack of official encouragement private flying in the United States has done fairly well. There are 2,000 airports, 10,000 civil aircraft, and 20,000-odd civilian pilots.

* * *

Who Controls Aviation?

The charge by prominent Massachusetts aviators that the Bay State Aviation Commission spends most of its time duplicating Federal activity serves to bring up a perennial question, involving the state rights issue: Shall the states or the Nation control aviation?

Ever since the airplane with its longer range has been able to cross state boundaries more frequently than the automobile its traffic has been considered interstate and hence under Federal control. The states have been puzzled over the extent to which they ought to control aviation within their own boundaries, and some of them have ended by requiring their resident pilots to register, have set up their own aviation commissions or have left the problem entirely to the Federal Government.

What Massachusetts pilots wanted to do was to get rid of the present State Aviation Board and substitute a five-man commission with "broad powers" in connection with "promotional activities." What is needed is to place Massachussets in a position, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to gain a share of the increased business of private, transport, and military aviation which has been given an impetus by the world race for military supremacy.

Some other states have gone quite a distance in aviation promotion. Michigan is probably the most active of all the states. Since 1930 the State has established 80 airports and landing fields, owns and operates 15 airway beacons, several weather stations, and has airmarked 350 cities and towns without outside assistance. Rhode Island is also one of the few states that has developed its own airport. Its modern field is at Hillsgrove, about six miles from Providence.

* * *

Air Brevities

A new electrical device for the synchronization of engines, thereby eliminating the vibration "beat" which has been a source of annoyance to passengers, has been perfected by the Hamilton Standard Propellers division of United Aircraft Corporation.

* * *

A dashboard light panel which checks by means of push buttons everything aboard Curtiss-Wright's new substratosphere transport from the condition of the motors to whether the stewardess has shut the door has been termed one of the principal contributions to date in the simplification of plane operation.

A. D. H.

Horticulturists In Treasure Hunt At St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — A "Treasure Hunt" for lurking species of hibiscus, oleander, or lime trees is actively in progress here by nature-lovers and amateur horticulturists from Boston according to Clement Kennedy, Managing Director of The Vinoy Park Hotel. With the sole reward the gratification which comes to the botanist in tracking down some unusual tropical plant, guests of the hotel are studying lists of native trees.

A tropical garden adjoins Vinoy Park, in which are many of these colorful flowers. Among the fruit trees found in St. Petersburg are the avocado, fig, banana, orange, tangerine, lemon, lime and grapefruit, while among the ornamental trees are the royal poinciana, cassia, rubber and live oak, and among the shrubs, the oleander, hibiscus and poinsettia.

On the social side, plans are taking shape for the Washington's Birthday celebration at the hotel, and a Power Boat Regatta is also scheduled for Feb. 22, to be held off the Recreation Pier.

Town Abandons Program to Build Model Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANDON, Ore.—The City Council of Bandon has served notice to residents of the city that the program of constructing a model city overlooking the Pacific has been dropped. Cause of discontinuance of plans was given as inability of the city to complete financial arrangements that would protect investments in the project. The proposed model city was to replace the former seacoast town that was destroyed by a forest fire on Sept. 26, 1936.

The model city plan was devised by Ormond R. Bean, City Commissioner of Portland, and members of the State Planning Board, following a long study of conditions. The financing portion of the program was dependent upon extension of loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That Federal agency, upon studying the proposition, agreed to advance the city a loan of $176,000, on the proviso that the city's outstanding debts be liquidated at least 50 cents on the dollar.

While plans for the new city were under consideration the Works Progress Administration provided funds and men to construct two complete housing units for the relief of families whose homes were destroyed. At the same time temporary wooden structures were built to house the businesses of the city.

Although the plan, as originally outlined, will not be carried out the city officials are working on a new program. A new school is being constructed with the assistance of funds from PWA.

Sun Put Into Discard In 'Making Hay' Axiom

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Farmers no longer have to worry about making hay while the sun shines.

Natural science has discovered a new chemical preservative method which enables them to store hay under variable weather conditions, without danger of spoilage or spontaneous combustion.

The new method, announced Feb. 13 by Monsanto Chemical Company, employs a form of phosphoric acid. Its cost will be comparatively low, the announcement stated, and eliminates drying and curing operations.

Travel Is Topic for Poster Contest

"Travel in America" is the subject chosen by the Devoe and Raynolds Company, Inc., for their annual poster contest. This was announced by Ivor Kenway, advertising manager, who said that the contest was conducted in an attempt to raise the standard of American poster art, as well as to encourage its use in this country.

"Poster production in Europe," says Mr. Kenway, "is decades ahead of poster development in this country, simply because European advertisers have learned the commercial benefits of being outrageously non-commercial in poster art."

The contest last year was based on Safe Driving. First prize of $1,000 was awarded to Kieth Shaw of New York City, for the now famous dramatic poster of a skeleton hand pointing to a license plate bearing the word "Fool" in place of the usual license number.

Travel, as a theme for the new contest—which will start March 1 and close April 30—was chosen because of increasing public interest in travel and because it offers competing artists a wide scope of ideas to portray. The outstanding posters will be exhibited in the "Transportation Building" at the New York World's Fair and later, in prominent railroad and other travel terminals all over the country.

Application blanks and full particulars can be secured from the Devoe and Raynolds Co., Inc., 34 Oliver Street, Newark, N. J.

* * *

Two of Europe's topnotch trains—the Coronation Scot and Italy's electric streamliner—are soon to be on exhibition at the New York World's Fair. The Coronation Scot of the London Midland and Scottish Railway holds the world's steam traction record for a non-stop run at speed exceeding more than 60 miles an hour. Italy's all-electric train, considered one of the fastest electric trains in the world, is the contribution of the Italian State Railways. It is said to be capable of traveling at the rate of 125 miles an hour. The London streamliner will make a 3,121-mile tour over eight American railroad systems before it goes on exhibition in the Transportation Building.

* * *

After three years of intensive work on noise abatement, Rome has emerged as one of the quietest city in the world, due chiefly to 100 per cent elimination of the blowing of automobile horns.

* * *

Many of Prague's motion picture theaters are several stories underground. The films are American with Czech titles. All seats are reserved and your seat number is written on your ticket.

* * *

N. G. van Velzen, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager of the Holland-American Line, has been placed in charge of the company's New England territory. Mr. van Velzen's headquarters will be in the new offices of the line opened recently at 555 Boylston Street, Boston.

* * *

So popular has the "roomette" type of sleeping car proved since its introduction to Pennsylvania Railroad patrons, that the use of this new type of individual private room Pullman accommodation on "blue ribbon" through trains will be materially extended. The "roomette" is one of the newest and most important steps in sleeping car design.

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

Each "roomette" is a complete, fully enclosed, self-contained bedroom, occupying slightly more than the space of a standard Pullman section. It contains a single bed six feet, five inches in length, which, at a touch, folds into the wall, converting the space into an attractive sitting room for daytime use. Complete toilet facilities are provided.

* * *

One of the surprises met by Americans in England who spend part of their vacation in a voyage down the Thames, is to come to New Bridge, which is the oldest bridge on the river and has not been new since nearly two centuries before the discovery of America.

* * *

T. A. Bean, for many years connected with the travel business, has been named New England Representative of Bermuda Hotels, with offices at 376 Boylston Street, Boston. The opening of a Boston office is to assist the New England tourist agents and prospective Bermuda travelers in securing information relative to and reservations for a number of Bermuda's leading hotels. Mr. Bean will continue to represent the Red Star Line as New England General Agent, which position he has held since 1933.

* * *

More than 200 glass portholes have been placed in the sides and bottoms of Marine Studios' giant tanks at Marineland, Florida. Through these "ports" the visitor may observe and photograph marine life living as it does in the open sea.

* * *

Blocks of flats in Cairo, Egypt, are being provided with central hot water services, and bathrooms in all modern buildings are fitted up in the style of American luxury. It is only a few years ago that when a tenant owned a bath, he removed it when he moved.

* * *

Winter Carnival dates at Banff, Alberta, have been changed to Feb. 16-19, inclusive, one week later than first announced. This change, made at a combined meeting of the Banff and Calgary carnival committees, is to enable Revelstoke, B. C., to advance the dates of the Western Canadian Ski Championships, so that British Columbia's four to six ski-jumpers may be chosen to represent that province at the San Francisco's World's Fair.

Power to Burn in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—This City can now be one of the brightest spots on the Pacific Coast, or in the Nation for that matter, at the next to lowest cost for electric current necessary to illuminate the gay neon and other lights of its business houses.

Mrs. Eugene can cook on her electric stove to her heart's content, can operate her washing machine and other labor-saving devices, and even turn on her electric heater on chilly mornings, knowing that she needn't worry particularly about the cost. Only housewives of Tacoma, Washington, now enjoy a lower domestic rate.

A new schedule of rates for electricity that will save consumers approximately $75,000 per year, went into effect Feb. 1, it was announced by J. W. McArthur, superintendent of the Eugene Water Board. The Eugene plant is strictly a municipal affair, owned by the people, and savings are passed back to its owners in the form of lower rates.

The Water Board's new schedule provides commercial users with 750 kilowatt hours of current for $13.53 per month. Its nearest competitor is Tacoma, where the City-owned plant charges $17.25 for this quantity. Federal Power Commission figures show that Portland merchants pay $30.75, Spokane $27.60, Chicago $29.03; Philadelphia $30.71, New York $44.55, and Boston $47.50 for this same amount.

Residents are offered 100 kilowatt hours, sufficient for ordinary lighting, refrigeration and small appliances, for but $2.12 per month. More complete service that will include cooking, will cost $3.92 for 250 kilowatt hours. Only City in the entire Nation with a lower rate is Tacoma, which offers a domestic rate of $1.70 for 100 kilowatt hours. Consumption of electricity in residences of Eugene is already more than three times the national average.

The residential schedule for Eugene homes is four cents each for the first 15 kilowatt hours, two cents each for the next 25, 1.7 cents for the next 60, and 1.2 cents for all over 100, with a minimum charge of 60 cents per month.

The City now maintains two power plants on the McKenzie River, nearby dashing mountain stream, and has a steam stand-by plant in Eugene.

'Tea Roses' Found in Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Rarely do sea shells figure in the news, much less news from the Nation's Capital, but Dr. Paul Bartsch of the Smithsonian Institution has just described two new species of marine mollusks, sea shells, named in honor of their discoverer and his wife.

They belong to the same division of marine life as the oyster and clam, but have become so specialized in the direction of beauty that Dr. Bartsch describes them as "like tea-rose blossoms turned to stone in the full flush of their blooming, their subtle combinations of delicate tints making them true gems of the dark unfathomed caves of ocean."

He characterized the finds as "remarkable." The finder was deep-sea diver, Sozon Vatikiosis of Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Of the loviest of the two shells Dr. Bartsch says: "The spire has a yellowish-orange base with stretches of flesh color as a background. It is axially marked by retractively curved brown streaks which may be straight, curved, or zigzag. Before the shoulders there is a band of ochraceous buff. It is separated by a moderately broad white zone from another broad band of the same color, which in turn is followed by a band about two thirds as wide of flesh color. The rest of the side varies from a little lighter than the two dark bands mentioned above to flesh color with an ochraceous flush."

All of which might sound like a description from a seed catalogue.

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Japanese Poverty Exaggerated But Villagers Tighten Belts

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Feb. 14—The Lower House of the Japanese Diet, yesterday passed unanimously the 1939-40 budget, largest in the history of the Empire.

The budget, which does not include expenditures for the war in China, totals 3,694,752,000 yen ($997,583,000), 180,000,000 yen above that of the preceding budget.

War expenditures are to be provided for in supplementary appropriations.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—How is the countryside, traditional reservoir of Japan's best soldiers and also a severe sufferer from the economic maladjustments of the last decade, taking the war? Is the Japanese farmer a legendary samurai, or medieval knight, who rejoices when the news arrives that his last son has fallen for the Emperor and the country? Or is he, as some radical foreign publicists would like to believe, the helpless bondslave of landlords and capitalists, yearning for the hour of revolt and deliverance?

It was with a view to learning the answers to these and other questions that I accepted with alacrity the proposal of a Japanese friend to visit some villages in the neighborhood of Tokyo. A former local teacher, who seemed to know almost every man, woman, and child in the district, was our companion and guide.

From this brief excursion I brought back two strong impressions. The first was that the poverty of the Japanese villages has been exaggerated by some foreign critics who, for various reasons, wish Japan the worst of international bad luck. The second was that the Japanese farmers take the war like human beings, not like strutting declamatory actors on the Kabuki stage.

A Father's Testimony

We met one old farmer, himself a veteran of the Russo-Japanese War, both of whose sons had perished, one in the fighting at Shanghai in 1932, while the other was a recent victim of Chinese guerrilla tactics in Shansi Province.

"He was in a party of 28 which was ambushed on a road by over a thousand Chinese," the father said. "He fought like a lion and killed seven Chinese but in the end the whole party was wiped out. I receive an insurance payment for each of my sons; but I would far rather have my boys."

And it was impossible to divert him from the subject with questions about war aims and its effect on the peasants. He could not get away from the memory of his two sons, one lost when the Chinese first showed fight at Shanghai, the other cut down by a successful guerrilla raid in mountainous Shansi.

Altogether, in several nearby villages with a total population of about 4,500 some 150 had been called to service and eight had fallen. Apply these figures to the whole of Japan and one gets a mobilization figure in the neighborhood of 2,000,000, and losses in killed of between 100,000 and 150,000. Such generalizations are dangerous, of course, because some units at the front have suffered much more heavily than others. Still these two figures are not very far wide of the guesses of impartial outside observers.

I could not find in these villages, located in the rice country west of Tokyo near the place where hills and mountains begin to break the flatness of the plain, any signs of acute distress. The first house which we entered was the property of an elderly woman who greeted us, country fashion, with profound genuflections to the floor, which we were supposed to reciprocate.

A radio was blaring forth a Liszt Rhapsody, which sounded incongruous in the Oriental setting of the village; a farmhand was putting away a meal of rice and fish that looked and smelled appetizing; I am sure the house would have compared very favorably in well-being with the Oriental peasant average.

Strolling along the village lanes one saw no evidence of hunger, no signs of rags and destitution. Minor hardships the war had brought. There was a system of requisitions, at low fixed prices, of quotas of hay and sweet potatoes for the use of the Army. The villagers found their customary practice of pickling "daikon"—the huge Japanese radishes which are so often to be seen drying in front of farmhouses—hampered by a shortage of salt. Fish had become dearer. And there was some complaint that rice, the staple peasant source of income, was held down in price more successfully than the city goods which the farmers use.

From Silk to Vegetables

On the other hand, there was no indication of a falling off in production. The Young Men's Associations, the chief social organization in the country districts, have organized service departments which lend a hand to families which have been hard hit by the conscription of able-bodied members.

These villages formerly prospered as centers of the silk textiles industry. After this fell into a permanent slump there was a time of hardship and the burden of debt weighed heavily on the poorer households. But eventually, with the aid and guidance of a local teacher who became an outstanding community leader, the village regained its economic feet by taking to the cultivation of more vegetables. A large part of the debts disappeared as a result of compromise agreement.

The Japanese peasant, as a general rule, is a hardworking and frugal individual; indeed he can scarcely be otherwise, in view of the small plots of land from which he must extract a living. The war has not exhausted or broken him. And, while one finds little conscious enthusiasm for the war in the Japanese villages, there is a good deal of the "Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do or die" attitude.

'How to Hunt a Job'

Taking Motion Pictures at Oakland High School

California school authorities use motion pictures to show high school students how to find work after graduation. In above pictures, two students are shown seated at desk. Standing are Gardner Hart, Supervisor of Visual Education, Oakland, and Spencer D. Benbow, Assistant Director, Vocational Schools.

Jobs and How to Get One Taught Pupils of Oakland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—When high school students here reach their senior year, and like other students across the nation are faced with the problem of finding work after graduation, they have the assurance school authorities will help them. This assistance is begun through the showing of two films, the first of which is entitled "How to Hunt a Job," and the other, "Twenty-four Jobs."

The former depicts how steps should be taken in seeking work, such as looking one's best, contacting employment agencies, filling out application blanks, asking friends for job tips, insertion of advertisements in newspapers, and the proper approach in contacting an employer.

The second film, "Twenty-Four Jobs," shows graduates at work on 24 different kinds of jobs. Former students are shown working in service stations, in banks, in department stores, in offices as stenographers and filing clerks, as members of the United States Coast Guard Service, as handy men in industrial plants, and so on.

Jobs depicted are the kind the average high school graduate is capable of handling, and which he can obtain on leaving school. The pictures do not analyze college graduates' job approach—but it is held, nevertheless, that only slight variations could be made to fit the college student.

Each film runs about 30 minutes. Data for the picture was obtained from a study of the job activities of 500 recent graduates. This study also supplied material for the job-seeking film, says Spencer D. Benbow, Assistant Director of Oakland Vocational Schools.

"In making the films, we didn't depend on theory," said Mr. Benbow. "We went out and got the facts and put this material into the script. Our idea was to produce pictures that would offer concrete suggestions to students. We would have defeated our purpose, if we hadn't assumed a realistic attitude.

"We show the films to groups of 25 to 50 persons. We make the groups small, because it is easier to hold the student's attention that way. There is a pamphlet with each film, which covers in detail the subject depicted. We distribute these pamphlets to students prior to the showing of the films, and we tell them they will be required to take a written examination on the pamphlets and the films.

"The test is given about three days later, after the student has had a chance to digest the subject matter. The purpose is to make certain the student will pay attention."

The cast for the films was selected from among students participating in dramatics in high schools. Mr. Benbow directed the pictures, and Gardner Hart, Supervisor of Visual Education in the Oakland Public Schools, served as cameraman and developed the film.

Supplementary to this program are 24 pamphlets, each of which deals with a specific job, relating preparation needed, average salary received, employment possibilities, and other pertinent details. Positions listed include that of letter carrier, bookkeeper and accountant, calculating-machine operator, general office clerk, typist, stenographer, service-station attendant, and barbering.

Voluntary Board Settles Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Approximately 100 labor disputes have been settled by the Voluntary Industrial Arbitration Tribunal during the last two years and in no case has there been any dissention from the tribunal's decisions, it was revealed in the annual report of the body Feb. 13.

Established late in 1937 by the American Arbitration Association to deal with labor disputes, most of the cases handled were in New York, Boston, and Los Angeles, although the Tribunal reports it is ready to conduct arbitration in many other communities. In all cases, the request for arbitration must come voluntarily from the disagreeing parties. The total hearing cost amounts to $10 for each party.

The report stresses that what is most needed in the United States is a study of different modes of amicable settlement now used in labor disputes with a comparison of their relative value, with an eye toward eventually evolving a standard proceeding best adapted to settlement of labor controversies.

$10,000 and Praise For Western College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—When Dr. Edward H. Todd, President of the College of Puget Sound, returned from a trip to various academic centers in the East, he found on his desk a check for $10,000, to be applied toward the new women's dormitory at the College. The structure will cost $300,000.

Speaking editorially, the Daily News Tribune of this City said: "The new building is one of the finest edifices of the City."

Donor of the $10,000 wrote: "I would like in some measure to express my appreciation of the work the College of Puget Sound is doing toward building a stronger and more worthwhile approach to life for students of the institution."

Education Taken To Very Door Of British Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

university libraries and attend the lectures.

Avoncroft College in Worcestershire is designed primarily for agricultural workers, smallholders, farmers, and other rural workers between the ages of 18 and 40. The normal course lasts for nine months. The aim is to combine instruction in the knowledge and practice of agriculture with the study of history, English composition, and economics, in such a way as to fit the student, for his occupation as a worker on the land, and for rural community citizenship.

Language and Literature

The Educational Settlement of Swarthmore, near Leeds, has grown in winter session membership during the last five years from 466 to 596, and the fees paid have increased from £210 to £279. German, French, and English language and literature have easily led in popularity of subjects.

A noteworthy settlement is that of Mess-yr-haf in the Rhondda Valley. Here are students' classes and music, drama and craftwork gatherings, all well attended. The men's clubs have educational classes and lectures, instruction in physical training, carpentery and cobblery. Some of the clubs have drama and choral groups, and upholstery, hairdressing, and leatherwork find a place.

The young folks of Rhondda have 12 clubs of their own, with a membership of some 2,500. Here again the movement is doing great work, for the cream of the youth is always being skimmed off by migration. Scores of young fellows who, through no fault of their own, are unemployed, give their whole time to the varied club activities. One club in 1937 took an 18-week course of lectures on international relationships. Physical training is playing an increasingly big part, there being some three dozen classes with voluntary leaders trained by the settlement. The nine educational classes of 1927 had grown in 1937 to 78 classes. The number of students increased from 200 to more than 1,000. The settlement staff, starting with two, now numbers 24, and includes lecturers and instructors in economics, biology, music, handicrafts, drama, play centers, and recreation.

Adapted to Local Needs

The first experiment in Wales, says Mr. William Hazleton, secretary of the association, worked like a leaven, and the idea was adapted to the needs of other communities—in Merthyr Tydvil, Dowlais, Risca, Bargoed, Aberdare, and Pontypool, all in the South Wales coal fields. Later settlements were opened at Seaham Harbor in Durham, and one quite recently at Maryport in West Cumberland.

Since 1927, settlements in South Wales have contributed to the social and cultural life of districts where thousands of former miners have been unemployed for years.

As time has gone on it has become more clear that a large section of the mining community will never return to the one occupation of which they have competent knowledge, and that the settlement encourages these men and women to take an interest in their own education with the object of fitting themselves to take their new places in their country's democracy.

Million Blossoms For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Featuring "a million gorgeous spring flowers in bloom and an enchanting cyclorama of color and fragrance," Philadelphia's sixteenth annual Flower Show will open here on March 20, it has been announced.

"In addition to a colorful collection of the famous acacias of Joseph E. Widener," said W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., chairman of the 1939 show, "the exhibit will include rose gardens in profusion, an orchid section, and cut flowers with roses, carnations, and sweet peas as the main attraction. There will be rock gardens with waterfalls and cascades, lily ponds, reflection pools, and woodland settings."

The flower show is produced through co-operation of principal growers and florists in this vicinity, as well as garden clubs, the Pennsylvania Horticulture Society, and similar groups.

'Domain' Basis Restated for Oil Seizure in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 14 (AP)—Expropriation of an estimated 250,000 acres of predominantly United States owned lands became effective today, with publication of an expropriation decree in the official Gazette.

The properties were those of the United States Sugar Company and affiliates in Sinaloa State.

The decree declaring the expropriation to be necessary for public benefit, stated further that living conditions were unsatisfactory for employees, that their wages were inadequate and that there was an "absolute" lack of sanitary facilities.

From a normal 2,500 to 4,000 persons in heavy season were employed.

About 70,500 acres of the Company's holdings previously were taken over. The United States Embassy understood that the widow of Benjamin F. Johnston of Seattle was the principal stockholder.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican Government has served notice on American and British oil interests, in the latest development of the oil expropriation issue here, that it remains unrelenting toward important basic claims of these interests.

Government inventories of the expropriated properties have been completed, the companies were notified, and do not acknowledge the claims of the oil operators to the subsoil rights to Mexican petroleum. These claims are ranked by the oil companies as among their chief assets. An extensive battle both of law and negotiation is indicated on this point alone, as the Government proceeds to place a value on the inventoried properties, and negotiations follow as to the amount of indemnity to be paid.

Minister of Finance Eduardo Suarez, in an interview with this correspondent, stated that the Mexican Government's position with regard to the indemnity remains the same as that defined by President Cárdenas at the opening of the Congress on Sept. 1. At that time President Cárdenas spoke as follows:

By Juridical Tradition

"The situation caused by the Petroleum companies meant in reality the abandonment of the exploitation to which they were devoted, which legally amounts to the abandonment of a public service. The expropriation cannot give rise to the payments of any compensation or indemnity for the petroleum nor for the other hydrocarbonates existing in the subsoil, since these belong to the direct domain of the nation and have always so belonged according to our juridical tradition.

"Neither can it give rise to a right of compensation or indemnity as regards damages that may be alleged by the concessionaires, that is to say, for being deprived of the earnings they might have obtained on continuing to enjoy the concessions."

Concessions, the President held, are granted for the purpose of exploiting the natural resources and are granted for a long term in order that the companies may recover their investment, with a reasonable profit; and the amount of these is the only thing which the Government guarantees.

That the foreign companies sacrificed their concessions by refusing to accept the dictum of the Mexican courts, President Cárdenas affirmed. The State therefore is obligated to indemnify them only for the investments not yet recovered, for which Mexico has repeatedly stated she will pay.

This interpretation makes it quite clear that the companies' claims for $400,000,000 are to be greatly reduced by the Government in evaluating the properties. In order for any evaluation to be made, the companies must acknowledge receipt of the inventories and present their counter claims to a Mexican court, which will appoint two experts to fix the amount of the indemnities, according to the provisions of the expropriation law.

On Fiscal Value

A further point of contention may be the fixing of compensation for the real properties on the fiscal value, which the Government states will be the base, the same as it is in the agrarian claims now being adjusted. This too the companies will contest as being an unfair basis for evaluation.

Spokesmen for the foreign companies say that they have not yet acknowledged receipt of the inventories and state that they have not determined their course of action. They have never acknowledged the principle of indemnity, holding firmly to their demand that the properties must be returned.

These spokesmen further point out that the inventories include properties not affected by the expropriation law and not belonging to the companies. An example is offered in the building occupied by the British Aguila Company, owned by an affiliated company not mentioned in the expropriation decree, but which was seized by the Government at the time of the expropriation and is now occupied by the Government Petroleum Administration. A suit against this seizure is now in the Mexican courts.

Governor's Speeches Number 277 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, known as "North Carolina's friendly Governor," made 277 speeches in 1938, he told newspapermen here, as compared with 232 in 1937.

The 1938 total included 61 broadcast addresses, among these being 20 Sunday school lessons, which the Governor taught at Edenton Street Methodist Church, in Raleigh. His shortest speech was his introduction of President Roosevelt at Chapel Hill. This one lasted one minute, during which he characterized the nation's chief executive as "the first citizen of the world, measured by standards of useful service, worth-while accomplishments and acknowledged leadership."

U. S. Aid to Schools Hailed As Step to Save Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The move for Federal aid to improve education at crucial points will enter hereafter in the Thomas-Larabee bill, appropriating $899,705,000 to be spent in the next six years, chiefly in the southern States.

The measure was introduced in the Senate Feb. 13 by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, just as the President's Advisory Committee on Education was calling attention to a difference of 500 per cent between States in the amount of money spent for public education for each child.

Expenditure for each child varied in 1935-36 from $12.16 in Arkansas to $74.28 in New York, the report disclosed.

The Thomas-Larabee bill is a new version of the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill, originally sponsored by the National Education Association in 1937. It embodies recommendations since made by the Advisory Committee in February, 1938, as well as amendments to those recommendations.

No Scholarships

The controverted provision for aid to students of parochial schools has been entirely eliminated. No provision is made for payment of scholarships for children either in public or private schools in view of the probable continuance of the student-aid program of the National Youth Administration.

"It is in keeping with the necessities of the times that we turn to Federal aid for education," Senator Thomas told the Senate as he introduced the bill. "It is in keeping with the meaning of American citizenship and the relation of that citizenship to the theory that education is basic in American democracy that we extend now the co-operative spirit and justify Federal aid on the score that all persons born in the United States shall have equal opportunity in the attainment of the fundamentals of education.

"Education," he added, "is the path democracy treads. Propaganda is the way of the dictator and dictatorships. And there is a vast difference.

Two Steps Offered

"Shall the people learn the truth, be free to discover it, to express it, and use it, or shall they just be given what is for their good? Thoughtful American citizens demand the first. He who would destroy democracy in America will picture as attractive the second. Equality of educational opportunity offers democracy's greatest chance."

Total appropriations authorized by the bill would begin during the next fiscal year at approximately $75,000,000 and increase to about $208,000,000 in the sixth year.

Appropriations under the various titles are as follows:

Grants to states for improvement of public elementary and secondary schools: General federal aid, $40,000,000 in 1940 increased to $140,000,000 in 1945; improved teacher preparation, $2,000,000 in 1940 increased to $6,000,000 in 1945; construction of school buildings, $2,000,000 in 1940 increased to $30,000,000 in 1945; administration of State Departments of Education, $1,000,000 in 1940 increased to $2,000,000 in 1945.

Grants to states for adult education, $5,000,000 in 1940 increased to $15,000,000 in 1945.

Grants to states for rural library service, $2,000,000 in 1940 increased to $6,000,000 in 1945.

Grants for co-operative educational research and demonstrations and for administration, $2,190,000 in 1940 to $6,000,000 in 1945.

Education of children residing on Federal reservations and at foreign stations, $3,000,000 during each of the six years.

Intervention Barred

Every effort has been made, Senator Thomas said, to avoid intervention by Federal administrative officials in local school policy. The United States Commissioner of Education is directed to certify and audit grants but not to approve or disapprove any plans of the states for expenditure of the funds.

The larger part of the funds will be apportioned among states on an equalization basis, using the financial ability of the respective states as determined by the Treasury Department and the number of children of school age in each state as determined by the Census Bureau.

The Advisory Committee's report, which was prepared by Dr. Paul R. Mort of Columbia University and Dr. Eugene S. Lawler of Northwestern University, compares school expenditures with potential tax revenues. It shows a minimum educational standard could be provided by the State of Delaware, for instance, by the use of 34 per cent of its potential tax resources for public schools, by New York with 41 per cent, and California with 37 per cent. An equivalent program would take 231 per cent of the tax resources in North Carolina, 313 per cent in Georgia, 381 per cent in Alabama and 424 per cent in Mississippi.

Need of Funds Cited

"In a majority of states, Federal funds are needed if minimum acceptable facilities are to be provided in all communities," the Committee concluded.

Federal aid to education has been intensively discussed in recent months by many organizations interested in public education. Revisions in the bill were largely the result of these discussions.

London to Publish Arab Letters

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain promised the House of Commons today that the British Government would disclose a 24-year-old Near East World War secret in an apparent new effort to end the Holy Land's long-continued Jewish-Arab strife.

Answering a question, the Prime Minister promised publication "as soon as possible" of the secret McMahon correspondence" on which Arab claims for an independent Palestine are based.

This decision was seen as a gain for the Arabs, now taking part in the London Conference among Jews, Arabs, and the British Government on the future of the Holy Land.

The Arabs have insisted on making the McMahon letters—exchanged by Sir Henry McMahon, then British High Commissioner in Egypt, and King Husein Sharee of Mecca—the integral basis for their case. Successive British Governments hitherto have refused to publish them.

Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, outlined the British position, while Emir Feisal of Saudi Arabia spoke in support of the Arab claim that the MacMahon papers amounted to "a promise."

The position of Jewish delegates, who are meeting with British representatives at separate conference tables, is that Sir Henry's "pledge" to the Arabs excluded Palestine from the area in which Arab independence was promised.

A Jewish army to help Britain in event of another world war offered meanwhile by Jewish delegates to the Palestine conference. They told British representatives that 15,000 Jews now serving in Palestine defense units—equal to 15 wartime battalions—would be available to defend the Holy Land, which Britain holds under a League of Nations mandate, if hostilities break out.

Big Plan of Colonization

(Continued from Page 1)

plan would be to guarantee older Jews against further anti-Jewish legislation while the emigration plan was in operation.

Colonization on Big Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 14—Recognition that the time has come for the respective governments to take a hand in promoting refugee colonization schemes upon a much larger scale than is within the capabilities of private enterprise, however generous, has emerged from the meetings of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee here.

The proposals brought back from Berlin by the former director of the Committee, Mr. George Rublee, and Assistant Director, Robert T. Pell, have proved unsatisfactory in some respects, but on the other hand the German plans are considered to afford time for elaboration into a more fully considered settlement than it has hitherto been possible to contemplate.

[Germany's failure to guarantee an adequate supply of foreign currency to its involuntary emigrants was criticized generally by the delegates.

They estimated that their Governments, under Herr Hitler's plan, in the long run would be expected to provide about 75 per cent of the cost of settling the refugees.]

In this connection The Times of London says today that the refugee problem presents opportunity as well as liability, and that great schemes of colonization, including both agricultural and industrial development, have been successfully carried out in the past, notably in India, under Government control.

Mindanao Offered

The Committee was told that President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines offered lake-dotted Mindanao Island as a haven for "several thousand" refugees. Mr. Quezon's proposal was presented through Mr. Myron C. Taylor, United States representative, who read the Philippine communication to the representatives of the 32 Governments participating in the Committee.

The Philippine President estimated that his Government could take at least 1,000 refugees annually. He stressed the desire of his island Commonwealth to take a small number of doctors and other professional men, but indicated that most of those accepted would have to settle down to farming.

Mr. Taylor said that the United States is now taking about 30,000 refugees annually and allowing many to stay on who had originally gone to America on temporary visas.

Mr. Taylor added that the United States is sending three expert commissioners to co-operate respectively with a British co-ordinating committee in British Guiana, also with authorities in Santo Domingo, and the Philippines.

Room in Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic representative, Dr. Max Henriques Urena, estimated that his Government could take 100,000 refugees under certain conditions.

Australia offered to take 15,000 over a period of three years.

In addition, Earl Winterton, Committee Chairman, reported on the possibilities of settling refugees in British Guiana, South America, and Rhodesia in Africa. The Netherlands delegate promised help in settling some in Surinam.

Martin Is Victor In Court Test

DETROIT (AP)—A Circuit Court ruling gave Homer Martin's faction of the United Automobile Workers of America possession of property, funds, and records of the Detroit Plymouth Local 51, marking a victory over anti-Martin forces supported by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Circuit Judge DeWitt H. Merriam on Feb. 14 decided the local Union's property, in custody of Sheriff's deputies since the C. I. O. group started a replevin suit, should be returned to Administrators appointed by Mr. Martin, whose suspension of the local's officers precipitated the wide open break between the U. A. W. factions.

The WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Dies Inquiry Is Continued By Grant of $100,000
Women Vote Survey Of Billboards
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President Sets New Bounds To Foreign Policy
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Hoover Maps Threefold G. O. P. Mission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—In bold and sweeping strokes, vigorous with satiric attack on the New Deal Administration of President Roosevelt and using for background a world in which the torch of liberty was "dimming in every continent," former President Hoover today had mapped a Republican course in the Nation that vests the Party with a mission to save the people from a "rendezvous with inflation," and a "full-sized dictator." This mission was threefold, he told cheering and jubilant hundreds of partisans as keynote speaker at the National Republican Club's fifty-third annual Lincoln Day dinner here last night, outlining them as:

1. The preservation of the Nation's inalienable liberties of political freedom, intellectual freedom, and economic freedom.
2. Economic restoration of productivity and therefore jobs for men to supply parallel economic strength for social progress.
3. Peace for America with the emphasis that "we do not want to become entangled in another world war abroad."

Lists Republican Works

The speech, with its certainty that the Republican Party was now running with the tides of victory, included a citation of progressive legislation to show that it was to the long line of Republican Presidents headed by Lincoln the people owed the enlargement of human rights in the Nation. The five newly-elected governors who were other speakers on the nationally radiocast program furthered his thought in the emphasis that the Party could not, if it would, turn its back on this record of progress, seeing a new and forceful leadership arising that looks to the future while holding to the fundamentals underlying the Nation's greatness.

The dinner was easily the most glittering in the history of the Club and appeared to exemplify the Party harmonly now being so widely advertised by the Republican leadership and of which Mr. Hoover took particular note, saying, "There has never been a time in the history of the Party when, in major questions, there is such unity as there is today."

"We may differ among ourselves as to details," he said. "We may differ in expression, but we stick together in principle. We are engaged in no purges of honest men."

Hits Fiscal Policy

Most biting of all was Mr. Hoover's criticism of the Roosevelt fiscal policy, and he drew a harsh picture of what he declared was the gradual abandonment by the New Deal leadership of efforts to bring the national budget into balance and its theory that "national spending and deficits are 'investing in prosperity.'" In its present hands, Mr. Roosevelt's predecessor in the White House continued, the Federal Government was substituting "songs of economic hallucination for the brutal clang of the cash register," shifting extravagances with other people's money from a sin to a virtue."

Many of the factors underlying the depression which shadowed the Hoover Administration had now either disappeared entirely or been greatly ameliorated, Mr. Hoover held, making it imperative that the Nation have a Government willing to put its fiscal house in order, revise laws which discouraged long-term capital investment, and clarify public policy in the matter of competition with private enterprise.

The country had now been introduced to its "seventh New Deal since 1932," he declared, and was "more widely divided and confused than at any time since Lincoln's time" over a pseudo-liberalism in national affairs that had become visible as "a mixture of coercion, collectivism, and lust for personal power poured into the American system of free men."

Landon Absent

The only conspicuous absentee was Alfred M. Landon, who was understood to have had a previous engagement in the West which could not be broken.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, who so nearly wrested the New York Governorship from its 16-year Democratic incumbency last November, and Mr. Hoover, shared the positions of honor at the left and right of John R. Davies, President of the Club, who presided.

Republican National Chairman John Hamilton followed Mr. Hoover to the microphone with the assertion that the Party was on the way to "reclaiming our national Government next year to the American way and spirit."

Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, of Michigan, saw the New Deal as a "bursting bubble." He said sit-down strikes and "aimless pump-priming" no longer exist in Michigan.

Other speakers were Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin, Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Gov. Harlan H. Bushfield of South Dakota, and Mrs. William Henry Hayes, President of the Women's National Republican Club.

Salient portions of the address follow:

Every year at this time Americans express gratitude for the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Recently both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Browder have claimed him as a founder of their faiths. I was under the impression he was a Republican.

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The spirit of true liberalism is to create free men; it is not the coercion of men. True liberalism is found not in striving to spread bureaucracy and personal power but in striving to set bounds to it. And it is equally certain that we can no more have private economic power without checks and balances. Either one leads to coercion. True liberalism seeks freedom from both bureaucracy and private privilege in the confident belief that without such freedom the pursuit of other blessings is in vain.

Whatever this New Deal system is, it is certain that it did not come from Abraham Lincoln.

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Mr. Lincoln would not be fooled by the notion that economic righteousness and social good burst upon the world with the New Deal.

Credits Republicans

He would see that a generation after his time, when big coporations and mass production entered national life, it was the Republican Party that first established the concept that business must be regulated by Government if the freedom of men was to be preserved. Indeed, it was the Republican Party that first initiated regulation against monopoly and business abuse in the States. Over the last 50 years it created seven out of the 10 great Federal regulating agencies of today. It was Republicans who created the income and estate taxes, that fortunes might not accumulate so as to oppress the Nation, and that there might be relief of tax burdens upon the poor.

Abraham Lincoln would have watched anxiously when the growth of humanitarianism began to press upon Government. And he would have seen it was Republican state administrations that first created the limitation of hours for women, that started the abolition of child labor, that initiated workmen's compensation acts, state old-age pensions, mothers' pensions, public health, and a score of other social reforms. It was Republican national administrations that first brought these problems into national score. It was they who first proposed the Federal amendment to abolish child labor, who first restricted immigration, who first declared the right of collective bargaining through the creation of the Mediation Board, who first established national public health service. It was Republicans fighting for morals in Government who established and in every administration strengthened civil service.

Mr. Lincoln would not be fooled that the New Deal first discovered conservation and public works to benefit the people. It was Republicans who first built up every single one of the great Federal policies dealing with these problems. All over this Nation are parks, forests, mineral reservations, irrigation districts, navigable rivers, harbors, great bridges, and canals, all the initiative of Republican administrations. The New Deal has added a few per cent to the area or totals. And they have charged them to the next generation.

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Values of Party

But the high points of achievement of a political Party have two values. They are proof of its fidelity to principles of this Republic. They are proof of its ability to find methods within these principles which meet the scene which changes with the progress of invention and new ideas. After all a Party is only an instrumentality for future service. The first chore of a political Party out of power is corrective opposition. The oxygen of representative Government is exposure of the witchery and half-truth and the curb of arrogant and extreme action. Its other great duty is to present to the country a program of reform and forward action.

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I wish here to applaud the President's grasp of one hint from the election. That is the demand that the Congress be independent. The spirit of his acceptance, however, reminds me of the small boy who took the clock to pieces. When reprimanded he suddenly turned on his dad and said: "If that is the way you feel, then you put the thing together. I want to play with my soldiers."

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The country may therefore now take up its greatest humanitarian task. That is to restore 10,000,000 to jobs, revive a paralyzed agriculture, and thereby really relieve 20,000,000 destitute. And that task must not be obscured by proposals of entanglement abroad.

The President's solution of this problem is that the Government spend on a still larger scale. These $9,000,000,000 expenditures and a promise of $50,000,000,000 debt are the most startling budget proposals ever laid before the American people in peacetime.

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Hits Spending

The first grade of this high school of economic romance teaches that we should get back to $80,000,000,000 of yearly national income which we once enjoyed under Republican administrations. We are grateful that the New Deal adopts Republican attainments as the ideal. But the President says that in as much as our present income is only $60,000,000,000, we only have to spend as if we had $80,000,000,000 in order to lift ourselves up to the Republican level. As the ancient prospector said: "There ain't no gold in them rainbows."

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The next higher grade of this new school of budgetary magic seeks to hide these gigantic expenditures by claiming Government loans and public works are investments. On the basis of this hallucination my administration would have shown a surplus of $2,000,000,000. In fact, the budgets of all administrations for 70 years, except the war years, would have shown a surplus. We would have had such an accumulated surplus today that we would have to build a vacuum to hold it.

The recoverable loans are a relief to the taxpayer, but public works are not a monetary asset to the Government. They are the clothes the Nation wears. And they wear out. They only in small degree increase the earning power of the people.

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The New Deal's third grade of economic make-believe teaches that the entire debt of our national economic system, public and private together, is not larger today than it was in 1929. But that is not all the truth. Public debt is paying for a dead horse. Private debt is buying a live one.

They finally graduate from this school of high finance with the valedictory that expenses cannot be reduced. And this in the face of the fact that yearly for 10 years prior to the New Deal, on their basis of accounts and excepting loans since recovered, the expenditures were $3,500,000,000 instead of $9,000,000,000. But that was under Republicans.

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Asks New School

I should like to see a new school established with some home truths for its curriculum. That school would say that most of the New Deal measures can be lived down, improved, cured, or reformed but that these monetary and financial policies may defeat the Nation.

That school would say that some day all this will have to be paid for. If it be through taxes, men and women will be handing their wages to the Government instead of buying things for their own betterment.

Nor is that the most important consequence it should teach. That school would say one of the deadly causes of destruction to 20 democracies in 20 years has been Government spending and inflation. Mr. Roosevelt says, "this generation has a rendezvous with destiny." The most probable spot for that rendezvous today is inflation. When this generation has gone up that alley it will find freedom has gone, and our rendezvous will be with a full-sized dictator.

In conclusion let me again say that this Republic is founded on inalienable liberties. It is dedicated to the dignity and personality of individual men and women. It is consecrated to truth, justice, tolerance, and mercy. These liberties and obligations are inseparable. If political freedom, intellectual freedom, or economic freedom are any one of them undermined all the others will fall.

These high purposes of this Nation are being undermined by the policies now pursued at home and by alien theories from abroad. The first great mission of the Republican Party is the preservation of these principles.

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We are the living custodians of the torch which fell from the hand of Abraham Lincoln. We may again rekindle the heart and mind of America with the glow of hope and promise for the future. Never since Lincoln has a political party faced such an opportunity for a service to a great people.

White Warns G. O. P. It Can't Stand Still

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 14 (AP)—William Allen White, publisher of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, warned fellow Republicans at a Lincoln Club dinner here Feb. 13 that "the Grand Old Republican Party today stands either upon the brink of rebirth or the rim of the grave."

"In this new world, a world of social, economic, political and spiritual change, it is silly to insist that we stand where we always have stood," he said. "If we keep on standing where we stood 15 or 20 years ago, we are going to be knocked into the middle of next week."

Declaring it is imperative that the Party define "liberty," he added:

"At bottom liberty is self respect. Can we have political and economic liberty while 10,000,000 people are on some kind of Government dole?"

The Roosevelt Front

He said President Roosevelt heads not a party but an alliance—"a popular front such as they bring together in Europe."

"What I'm trying to say is that if the Republicans must be reborn to survive, the Democrats must repent to be saved," he explained. "Take your choice!"

He drew a lesson from Lincoln's fight against slavery and warned that "our national economy cannot survive with labor as a commodity."

"Getting down to cases, suppose we admit frankly that labor must come into a new status, a consumer status, if you please," he said. "When we change the status of labor, as for instance Lincoln changed it with the scratch of a pen, we change also the status of all that labor makes.

Changing Property Rights

"That means property. Property rights are bound to shift and change as rights of labor expand. It is inevitable."

He declared that "labor must be paid a decent wage in honest money" and added:

"But as Lincoln set out to save the Union whether slavery survived or perished, so we today must resolve to meet today's issues and settle them by maintaining freedom. We must achieve justice under our ancient liberties.

"If we retain democratic capitalism, giving the capitalist free play for all his honest endeavors, we must give the man at the other end of the rope free play. And here's a curious thing: if we as Americans try to curtail the just rights of capital functioning honestly, we shall soon find ourselves narrowing the rights of labor.

"That is equally true in reverse. When capital tries to circumscribe the just constitutional rights of labor, capital's wings will be clipped also. Look at the tryannies of Europe in Moscow, Rome, and Berlin. There both labor and capital are on leash!"

Frank Counsels Republicans

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 14 (AP)—Glenn Frank of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Party Program Committee, presented six observations in a Lincoln Day address last night to combat "apostles of complacency" and "poker-playing opportunists."

He warned that the election was more of a revolt against the Roosevelt Administration than a return to the Republican Party and that the "acid test" would come in 1940.

Dr. Frank, former President of the University of Wisconsin, offered Pacific Northwest Republicans the following "personal observations" of the election:

1. It recovered "belief in a few fundamental principles of political self-government and economic common sense after six years . . . of New Deal visions that had proved alluring but delusive."

2. The November election smashed the "legend that the subsidized vote is unbeatable.

3. Decisive Republican victories occurred where the New Deal "was taken head on . . . not where candidates were apologetically Republican."

4. "Basic principles" may be more important than "engaging Personalities" in 1940; a return to "reason" is underway.

5. The election was a "revolt of the masses of Americans . . . in moderate circumstances," who dislike "to drift into increasing dependence upon the Government."

6. A rural "revolt" against the "more futile and dangerous drifts of the New Deal."

B. A. for Sophomores Urged

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, recommended Feb. 13 that bachelor degrees be awarded college students at the end of their sophomore year instead of their senior year, inasmuch as the degree "serves no useful purpose at present."

In a paper read for the educator at the 25th annual Congress on medical education and licensure he said many students who should terminate their education after their college sophomore years stay on to get a degree because they receive no "recognizable and popular insignia" at the end of the second year.

"I believe the bachelor degree should be made to serve the very useful purpose of persuading students to get out of education who should not be permitted to remain in it," Dr. Hutchins said.

He suggested a student's general education be started at the beginning of his junior year in high school, a bachelor's degree be awarded at the end of his second year in college, and a master's degree be awarded after three years more of advanced study. He said the first two years of college were not long enough for general education and the second two years were not long enough for advanced study.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University suggested a new study plan for medical students designed to turn out "both an educated man and a well-trained doctor."

He proposed that college freshmen looking forward to a medical career apply for admission to a medical school three years in advance, or after their first college year. Conditional acceptance for admission after graduation from college would be based on school records, the first year in college and various tests of scholastic ability.

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The Home Forum

Visit to the Flats

I HAD pushed my camera between the wires of the fence and was swinging myself over the topmost strand, when a thin voice hailed me from far away. "Hey, Mister! You can't go hunting in there!"

This was rank nonsense, for several reasons: the season had closed a week ago, I wasn't hunting anyway and, most pertinent, nobody owned the low, jungly area but the Illinois River, which visited it twice a year and flooded the weeds and scrubby trees with fifteen feet of water. Now, in midwinter, the river was shrunken and docile half a mile away; the floor of the flats was frozen hard and passable. Footpaths showed, squirming off through the weeds, and back in the scrub rose scattered wisps of smoke. There were abundant signs of human preemption; but, after all, the region belonged to the river. Only to the river.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE MAN WHO had hailed me was coming along the railroad embankment, fighting a stiff breeze, carrying a gallon oil can in one hand and some dark lump in the other arm. I don't like dissension when I climb fences; I have had excellent results for many years from talking the thing over, when somebody yells: "Hey, Mister!" And so I waited until the man scrambled down the railroad embankment and climbed over the fence beside me. The can he carried smelled of kerosene, and the dark thing in his right arm was a big lump of coal from the railroad right-of-way.

"Oh," he said, and looked at my camera. "Taking pictures, eh? That's all right. The rub is, we're so close to the city here that hunters cause us some trouble."

He was about to move on and I sought for some means to detain him. His clothes were oldish, but his overcoat fitted with a certain dignity, his face was clean-shaven and his eyes looked up, not down. "I have heard," I said, "that there are great horned owls in here. A friend of mine saw one yesterday, in daytime. Do you know what part of the bottoms would be most likely?"

"I have seen owls here," he said. "Wait till I get rid of these things and I'll show you where.—You might as well come along to my place."

♪ ♪ ♪

THIS WAS GRATIFYING. While I like owls, I like persons better and I would give up the search for an owl's nest any time in favor of a look at my neighbor's diggings. My guide pushed through the weeds with assurance, hit a well-worn trail and swung along briskly. The footing was sometimes hard earth, sometimes black ice, but always level; this was "The Flats." One could not see thirty feet ahead; it recalled stories of safaris in faraway places. Side trails sprang up and wound away about their own tortuous affairs; we ignored them. Our own course twisted and turned surprisingly; after five minutes of it, the man suddenly whirled and demanded: "Which way's the railroad?"

I pointed what seemed to me to be the way; he considered, and nodded. "You didn't miss it far," he admitted. His opinion of me seemed improved; he dropped back even with me.

"Now, when we go int' my place, I want you to notice how warm and nice it is. And it's fair-sized, too, not one of these real little ones like Charley's, back in there." He waved his mitten toward the fastnesses on our left; I gathered that one of those upstart trails led eventually to Charley's estate. My guide continued: "I got a real good stove cheap, because one leg was broken off. For my purpose, it don't hurt it at all."

We fetched up in a little clearing, with a board and sheet-iron shack in the center. My host produced a key and attacked a surprisingly big padlock; he pushed in the door, cautioning me against a high threshold. We stepped from a temperature of ten degrees above outdoors to about fifty degrees within. "See?" said the man, rubbing his hands comfortably and touching the stove with his toe. "Notice how warm it is. And I've been away two hours."

The cabin was just as wide as a bunk is long—say seven feet. Not much bigger the other way, and dim. There was only a dirt floor, and things were crude—but I began to have the tingly feeling that we had as boys when we went to the woods and fixed up a camp. Furniture and utensils that would have been scorned at home took on new merits. My host, I noticed, had two kerosene lamps, one with a reflector; he was definitely superior to the usual run of swamp squatter. A folding table by the window was covered with oilcloth and it was clean; a dishcloth was drying on a wire above the stove. In a corner bin were three other lumps of coal like the one he had just brought home.

We seated ourselves, and my host took off his hat. "Beauty of a small place is they're easy to heat. One of those lumps will run me all day." He counted the stock in the bin and made a rapid calculation. "I won't have to worry before Thursday."

♪ ♪ ♪

THERE CAME A knock at the door. The man arose. "It's probably the Belgians." I wondered what international invasion this might be, while he opened the door and invited the callers to enter. They were two strapping young men, pink-cheeked and vigorous, wrapped up in so many old clothes that they looked like bears. They laughed and rubbed their hands and chattered volubly in an undistinguishable language, and the older man talked back to them in equally inadequate English. "Didn't you bring no axe?" he asked, and made motions.

They shrugged; no axe. He bundled them out the door to repair this oversight, and came back and sat down. "Old bedspring out there, frozen in the ice," he said. "I told them they could have it, but they'll have to chop it out."

We talked. He had, he told me, a little farm in Michigan, twenty-two acres. His married son farmed it. "I lived with them a while, but it ain't good," he said. "Young folks should be by themselves, and I'm better off here."

We heard the Belgians outside again, chopping and talking, and presently one tapped on the window and waved his thanks. His smile was extraordinary as he peeked through the glass; one surmised that it was a red-letter day for the Belgians.

♪ ♪ ♪

MY HOST AROSE. "Let's take a look for that owl," he reminded. He locked up the place again and we set out across the bottoms, diving into thickets, skating over ice patches where the reeds were twisted and imprisoned. He raised his hand at one point and said: "There's Charley's."

The house was so small one could hardly find it—the roof was not more than three feet above ground. A rack outside showed that Charley cooked in the open; a great saving of space, though a trifle windy at times. As we stood there, the door opened and Charley stuck his head out. The threshold hit him waist high.

Now I saw the trick—the cabin extended as far below ground as it did above. There was perhaps six feet of height there, and enough floor space for a bunk and a place to set one's shoes. Charley was polite; he chatted for a moment, his thumb in the book he had been reading. I would mention the title, except that no one would believe it.

"With a place like that," said my mentor as we left, "a tomato-can stove will do the heating. A newspaper, a handful of grass or a spoonful of coal. But—the quarters are a little cramped."

♪ ♪ ♪

ON OUR WAY back, we came to the Belgians' place. There was a piano box, and a down tree, and a smudge fire—that and the newly acquired bedspring. The piano box was open on one side; there was a cotton quilt within. The Belgians nodded and laughed and pointed to their piano box with great pride; they made motions at their axe and bedspring, and we nodded sagely. They were, we gathered, expecting great things of the future; the past may have been hard, but they had rounded a corner and everything was going to be all right from now on.

We stopped by my acquaintance's place on my way to the railroad, but I did not go in again. "I'll watch for those owls," he volunteered. "I'll get a line on 'em, and you stop in again. If I'm not in the cabin, just wait; I won't be far away. Glad to see you any time."

♪ ♪ ♪

I WAS THOUGHTFUL as I walked the ties back home. Should I report my travels to my friends, they would think I had wasted the afternoon; worse, perhaps, for the gentlemen of the flats had a group reputation. But I could find only pleasure in the experience. There had been good-nature and fortitude, generosity and gratitude. In the whole two hours' time, I had heard no rough language, no self-pity, no complaints that the Government ought to do something. It was a pleasure.

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Weyhe Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COVERED BRIDGE, WEST CORNWALL: *A Lithograph by Victoria Hutson Huntley*

VICTORIA HUTSON HUNTLEY has come into prominence in recent years as a painter and lithographer. As winner of one of the Treasury Department competitions, she has painted a mural for the Post Office of Springville, New York.

Since 1930, Mrs. Huntley has made a reputation as a lithographer, and her prints are finding their way to museums and private collections. She seeks pictorial material in the environment in which she lives, the countryside of West Cornwall, Connecticut. The hills and streams, the trees and fences are characterized in a gracious, sensitive manner, imbued, too, with Mrs. Huntley's personal delight in them.

In this print of a covered bridge, Mrs. Huntley reveals her special gift in handling growing forms which respond to the movement of wind, the pressure of storms, curling, bending, swaying. It is a modest, thoughtful portrayal and true to the subject, as anyone who has had the privilege of wandering from the beaten paths in Connecticut will appreciate.

Traveling Elephants

WE ROUNDED a wooded promontory jutting out into the grassy open space along which we had been traveling. Here we came abruptly to the very edge of a swamp so vast that on three sides of us it stretched out indefinitely as far as the eye could see. It was overgrown with tall grass through which a small river flowed quietly toward the ocean. In the very center of this sea of grass and water rose an island densely forested with tall trees and perhaps half a mile from where we stood. But at that moment my attention was directed to something else. It was focussed upon what I saw straight ahead of me, not more than two hundred yards away. A great elephant herd stood there in the river drinking or moved leisurely to and fro along the edge of the stream. I began to count the elephants. There were seventy in plain sight; some were feeding on the lush vegetation, others moving toward the forest. Then I began to observe the elephants closely. They were stretched out almost in line along the river, and I saw to my surprise that the herd consisted mainly of females and young. Only two big bulls were visible. One stood on guard at either end of the herd. Each had a fine display of ivory. The elephants now began to move slowly upstream toward me and in excellent camera range. Every female apparently had a baby. . . . The mothers now began to call to their little ones, and there was a great deal of grumbling in reply. Small squeals mingled with the deeper notes of the grown-ups. If an obstreperous youngster, finding the way none too easy, was inclined to loiter, its mother was equally determined that it should not do so. Putting her baby in front of her she curled up her trunk and prodded him firmly on . . . boosting him along the muddy way. The little one, with every evidence of offended dignity, hunched himself up and squealed out his indignation like a disgruntled little pig, and in no uncertain tones. . . . Here another mother with a somewhat older calf guided him among the pitfalls with her trunk outstretched along his back and her short tusks almost lifting him along. He was apparently so used to this parental help that he struggled on valiantly without much protest. Others, whose offspring seemed a bit older, would walk behind their babies, and, spanking the little ones in front of them now and then with their trunks, would shove their youngsters over the hummocks and across the pools. Others traveled in a different way. The mothers would walk ahead and pull their babies, each little trunk clinging for dear life to mother's strong reliable tail. For half an hour the herd was very noisy as it moved toward the cool recesses of the forest.—From "Restless Jungle," by MARY L. JOBE AKELEY. (New York: McBride.)

The Happiest Women in Guatemala

PERHAPS it only seemed so that day, but we carried away with us the feeling that the people of Santiago de Atitlán are the nearest to being happy to any we saw in Guatemala. The brilliance of the village costume may have something to do with it. Here the women wear a tightly wrapped bright red skirt and dazzling white *huipil*, but their costume has an even more striking feature. Instead of letting twin braids hang down their backs, they have their own private design for hairdressing—a single braid, into which is woven a five-yard narrow strip of red cloth. The braid is then wound about the head and the surplus yardage carried on, round and round, layer after layer, until it forms a magical halo of scarlet. But their gayety was more than just a matter of costume. The whole shore was dotted with little groups, industriously scrubbing clothes, laughing, calling to each other, the younger ones skylarking, a few older ones busily pulling in the long reeds out of which they weave the Atitlán mats used in the district. Nowhere else did we see women so carefree, so smiling, actually having a good time. These tribes round the Lake were, to be sure, a hardy and independent lot even as far back as Alvarado's day, and perhaps some of their self-sufficiency has carried over. Whatever the reason, the women of Santiago de Atitlán still stand out in our minds. When we think of the Guatemalan highlands we remember them as we do the men of Chichicastenango for their individuality, for some integrity of temperament to which they have held fast, . . . and which still makes them people, not merely some more Indians.—From "Notes on a Drum," by JOSEPH HENRY JACKSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Peace and Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE divinely revealed truths of Christian Science offer instant relief to those who have felt that life is a battle, to those who have experienced sorrow, pain, fear, loss. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Pref., p. vii), Mary Baker Eddy says, "To those leaning on the sustaining Infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

As divine Principle, Love, is spiritually understood, realized, and rightly applied in the solving of human problems, unlimited blessings are experienced. Christian Science shows that false material beliefs are the cause of all human suffering. The disorders and discords which haunt the footsteps of mortals are the effects of false material thinking. Absolute reliance upon God, divine Principle, brings to one's consciousness a spiritual sense of life, and this correct view brings health, peace, and progress into one's experience.

We find recorded in the book of Genesis the story of Noah—of how he built the ark, in accordance with divine direction, and was protected during the flood; and we read (Genesis 7:17) that "the waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it was lift up above the earth." Through absolute reliance upon God, he and his loved ones fearlessly faced danger, loss, and death. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has given us the key to the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures. On page 581, for example, she states the spiritual interpretation of "ark," in part, as follows: "Safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter."

Holding to the allness of God, of Life, Truth, Love, and the perfection of the real man as His beloved child, one may rest in safety, secure in the truth that God already has provided for every need of man. According to the record, the ark floated upon the water, divinely directed to its safe resting place "upon the mountains of Ararat" (Genesis 8:4). When one understands God's allness, and depends upon divine Mind to lead, support, direct his every step, he is released from fear of threatened danger. He is lifted above the tumult of every erroneous claim of evil. As one leans "on the sustaining infinite," relying upon Christ, Truth, for guidance and protection, one's mental, moral, physical, and economic pathway is illumined with the eternal light of Truth.

Spiritually to understand and realize that the only true home, business, government, are in divine Mind, brings all our activities under the operation of God's omnipotent, spiritual law. More harmonious conditions, relationships, environment, appear in one's daily experience when thought is held in line with the truth that God's creation is a perfect, infinite, compound spiritual idea: One should strive to realize that each idea of God is under the divine law of health and harmony, progress and unfoldment. Is it not then the duty of each individual lovingly to lay aside the false mortal beliefs which would attempt to exclude the realization of the presence and operation of God's law and its visible manifestation in human affairs?

The Bible and the Christian Science textbook reveal that God has created man and the universe in perfect harmony, and that spiritual supply is inexhaustible and free to all who will accept it as God's gift. But if one attempts to establish materiality over spirituality in thought, disorder and distress will most surely appear as the effects of such erroneous thinking. If mistakes are made in any work, they will appear in the finished product. In the same way, erroneous thinking will appear in some outward form or manifestation.

Christian Science reveals the fact that the one way to freedom from distress and unhappiness lies in spiritual thinking. When loving, harmonious thoughts have displaced evil theories and beliefs, then pain, worry, and insecurity will also vanish.

The last sentence in Mrs. Eddy's definition of "ark" is as follows: "The ark indicates temptation overcome and followed by exaltation." What is the temptation each individual must overcome before his thought is freed from captivity to the corporeal senses? Is it not the temptation to believe indiscriminately in what he reads, sees, hears, feels, according to sense testimony? Is it possible to accept the belief in an evil power, person, place, or thing, and at the same time preserve a sense of security? Christian Science teaches that only by learning how to think spiritually about God, man, and creation is it possible to rise above the tumult of the multitudinous false claims of evil.

Through prayer, consecration to Truth, and unselfed love, the mists of mortal belief—pain, fear, lack—melt away into nothingness. As Truth is understood, declared, realized, the ever-presence of God, good, is demonstrated. Let us then wholeheartedly accept and utilize, through righteous thinking, the saving, healing truth that God is ever-present good, that man is God's idea, and that all creation is spiritual and perfect.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Friede und Sicherheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE göttlich geoffenbarten Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft bieten denen augenblickliche Erleichterung, die geglaubt haben, daß das Leben ein Kampf sei, denen, die Kummer, Schmerzen, Furcht und Verlust erfahren haben. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (Vorwort, S. vii) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen".

Wer das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, geistig versteht, sich vergegenwärtigt und beim Lösen menschlicher Probleme richtig anwendet, erfährt unbegrenzte Segnungen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß falsche materielle Annahmen die Ursache alles menschlichen Leidens sind. Die Widerwärtigkeiten und Mißklänge, die die Sterblichen auf Schritt und Tritt verfolgen, sind die Folge falschen materiellen Denkens. Unbedingter Verlaß auf Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt unserem Bewußtsein den geistigen Sinn des Lebens, und diese richtige Anschauung bringt Gesundheit, Frieden und Fortschritt in unsere Erfahrung.

Im 1. Buch Mose ist berichtet, wie Noah, göttlich geleitet, die Arche baute und während der Flut beschützt wurde, und wir lesen (1. Mose 7, 17), daß „die Wasser wuchsen und hoben den Kasten auf und trugen ihn empor über die Erde". Durch unbedingten Verlaß auf Gott traten Noah und die Seinen furchtlos der Gefahr, dem Verlust und dem Tod entgegen. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit hat uns Mrs. Eddy den Schlüssel zur geistigen Bedeutung der Heiligen Schriften gegeben. Auf Seite 581 z. B. legt sie das Wort „Arche" geistig aus. Ein Teil dieser Auslegung lautet: „Geborgenheit; die Idee oder Widerspiegelung der Wahrheit, die erwiesenermaßen ebenso unsterblich ist wie ihr Prinzip; das Verständnis vom Geist, das die Annahme von Materie zerstört".

Hält man an der Allheit Gottes, des Lebens, der Wahrheit, der Liebe, und der Vollkommenheit des wirklichen Menschen als Seines geliebten Kindes fest, so kann man in Sicherheit ruhen, geborgen in der Wahrheit, daß Gott für jedes Bedürfnis des Menschen schon gesorgt hat. Nach dem Bericht schwamm die Arche auf dem Wasser und ließ sich, zu ihrem sicheren Ruheplatz göttlich gelenkt, „auf das Gebirge Ararat" nieder (1. Mose 8, 4). Wenn man Gottes Allheit versteht und jeden seiner Schritte von dem göttlichen Gemüt führen, stützen und leiten läßt, wird man frei von Furcht vor drohender Gefahr. Man ist über das Getümmel jeder irrigen Anmaßung des Bösen erhaben. Wenn wir unser Vertrauen „auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen" setzen und uns darauf verlassen, daß der Christus, die Wahrheit, uns führt und beschützt, so wird unser mentaler, sittlicher, leiblicher und wirtschaftlicher Weg von dem ewigen Licht der Wahrheit erleuchtet.

Geistig verstehen und sich vergegenwärtigen, daß das einzig wahre Heim, das einzig wahre Geschäft, die einzig wahre Regierung im göttlichen Gemüt sind, bringt alle unsere Tätigkeiten unter die Wirkung des allmächtigen geistigen Gesetzes Gottes. Harmonischere Zustände, harmonischere Beziehungen, eine harmonischere Umgebung kommen in unsere tägliche Erfahrung, wenn wir beständig in Übereinstimmung mit der Wahrheit denken, daß Gottes Schöpfung eine vollkommene, unendliche, zusammengesetzte geistige Idee ist. Man sollte bestrebt sein, sich zu vergegenwärtigen, daß jede Idee Gottes unter dem göttlichen Gesundheits- und Harmonie-, Fortschritts- und Entfaltungsgesetz steht. Ist es dann nicht Pflicht jedes einzelnen, liebevoll die falschen sterblichen Annahmen aufzugeben, die die Verwirklichung der Gegenwart und der Wirkung des Gesetzes Gottes und seine sichtbare Kundwerdung in menschlichen Angelegenheiten auszuschließen versuchen?

Die Bibel und das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch enthüllen, daß Gott den Menschen und das Weltall in vollkommener Harmonie geschaffen hat, und daß geistige Versorgung unerschöpflich ist und allen, die sie als Gottes Gabe annehmen wollen, zu Gebote steht. Versucht man aber sein Denken mehr mit dem Materiellen als mit dem Geistigen zu beschäftigen, so werden Unordnung und Not ganz sicher die Folge solch irrigen Denkens sein. Werden bei irgend einer Arbeit Fehler gemacht, so kommen sie in dem fertigen Erzeugnis zum Vorschein. Ebenso wird irriges Denken in einer äußern Form oder Kundwerdung offenbar.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die Tatsache, daß geistiges Denken der einzige Weg zum Freisein von Not und Unglückseligkeit ist. Wenn liebevolle, harmonische Gedanken böse Lehren und Annahmen verdrängt haben, werden auch Schmerzen, Besorgnis und Unsicherheit vergehen.

Der letzte Satz von Mrs. Eddys Auslegung des Wortes „Arche" lautet: „Die Arche deutet überwundene Versuchung an, auf welche Erhebung folgt". Welche Versuchung muß jeder einzelne überwinden, ehe sein Denken aus der Gefangenschaft der körperlichen Sinne befreit ist? Ist es nicht die Versuchung, gedankenlos alles zu glauben, was er nach dem Sinnenzeugnis liest, sieht, hört, fühlt? Kann man wirklich an eine böse Macht, eine böse Person, einen bösen Ort oder einen bösen Gegenstand glauben und sich gleichzeitig einen Sinn der Sicherheit bewahren? Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß man sich über das Getümmel der unzähligen falschen Anmaßungen des Bösen nur erheben kann, wenn man über Gott, den Menschen und die Schöpfung geistig denken lernt.

Durch Gebet, Heiligung für die Wahrheit und selbstlose Liebe lösen sich die Nebel sterblicher Annahme—Schmerzen, Furcht, Mangel—in nichts auf. In dem Maße, wie die Wahrheit verstanden, erklärt und vergegenwärtigt wird, wird die Allgegenwart Gottes, des Guten, bewiesen. Laßt uns also durch rechtes Denken die erlösende, heilende Wahrheit, daß Gott das allgegenwärtige Gute ist, daß der Mensch Gottes Idee ist, und daß die ganze Schöpfung geistig und vollkommen ist, von ganzem Herzen annehmen und anwenden!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Late Winter Dusk

Pale violet, on patches of the snow,
Spreads up the orchard slope; thin drifting blue
Of chimney smoke, an undulating row
Of dusky wings, is drifting slowly through
The hush that settled. From the shadowy stalls
Comes rhythmic munching of the clover hay,
And mice begin to scamper in the walls
And soft sounds come from lofts where pigeons stay.

From house to barn, a golden path is spread
To meet the shadowy figures turning back,
And in the kitchen, sweet with fresh-baked bread,
They soon will start to thumb the almanac . . .
And talk of fields and garden, while they cling
With hope to signs that tell of early spring.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Pictures

Blue horizons find the city,
When the country comes to town.
With its winding fields and rivers,
Roads that ramble up and down.

Though the ice is on the pavement,
There is summer in the wheat,
And a glimpse of wooded pasture,
And an elm-arched village street.

With a white gate where the lane turns,
Shutters framed in orchard boughs,
That is home to someone sitting
In the crowded movie house!

SARA KING CARLETON

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 19-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1939

Houdry Method Works Miracle In Oil Recovery

Boston firm sole maker of equipment for process which may revolutionize distillation system.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Because a French petroleum engineer working with American researchers discovered a method of heat-treating crude oil and passing it through clay, the oil industry of the world has a way of producing at will almost any proportion of gasoline, fuel oils, gas or gas oils desired with only a very small quantity of waste. Manufacture of the equipment needed in the new process is wholly in the hands of a Boston company—E. B. Badger & Sons, Engineers.

According to unbiased petroleum authorities, the Houdry process—named after its inventor, Eugene Houdry—will not prove as revolutionary as might seem at first glance, but is expected to complement other cracking processes, until such time as the industry as a whole adopts the method and equipment or improves upon it. Arthur E. Pew, Jr., vice-president and director of research of the Sun Oil Company, sponsor of the inventor, disclosed technical generalities to professional oil men at the recent sessions of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago. Oil journals have waxed eloquent over the process, resulting in an almost skyrocket trip to fame for the inventor.

Now the secret of those queer vertical cases installed in the midst of the Sun Oil refinery buildings at Marcus Hook, Pa., can be told. Oil engineers and stillmen from rival companies have been curious for almost two years. But to the casual observer, there is nothing particularly strange or attention-arresting about the plant. The fractionating columns and heat exchangers, etc., look like any others.

Changed Method Hidden

As a matter of fact, the whole visible setup of machinery for rearranging the molecules of crude petroleum has not been tremendously modified. The revolutionary part of the process is carried on out of sight.

Processing starts out with crude oil from which comes gasoline, kerosene, and light oils, just as it is accomplished by present thermal cracking methods. But now comes the vital part of the process, for the heavy residue oils left over, ordinarily considered of little value, are heated to about 900 degrees Fahrenheit, vaporized, and passed through a mass of hot aluminum silicate (clay), which acts as a catalyst, yielding 48 per cent 81-octane gasoline and a high percentage of gas oil on the first pass.

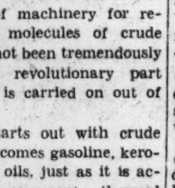
The discovery that aluminum silicate (clay) is an effective catalyst was one of the early and most important contributions made by the inventor. To explain what a catalyst is, one must resort to a description of what it does, for no one really knows much about it. Chemically, catalysts are materials which speed up the chemical reactions of molecules, and in this instance passage of highly excited crude oil in the form of vapor through the clay causes the broken-down molecules to recombine in chemical bonds most desired. Out of 1,000 or more possible reactions, that catalyst is chosen which causes the most desirable reactions to occur fastest.

Three Other Houdry Plants

In addition to the Sun Oil Company plant, there are now three other Houdry process plants in operation, owned by Socony-Vacuum Company. One is at Beaumont, Texas, a second is at Paulsboro, N. J., and the third is in Naples, Italy. In addition to American oil interests already seeking to learn how much it is going to cost them to make use of the Houdry process, French, British, and German companies have also sought out the proprietors. Sun Oil, Socony-Vacuum, and M. Houdry, with some 600 of his countrymen, divide the control three ways.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Light rain, possibly with snow tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the lower 30's; somewhat colder Wednesday night; moderate northeasterly winds, probably becoming southerly.

Maine: Cloudy, with snow tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer on the coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in the south portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain in the south and rain or snow in the north portion tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in the north portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Rain in the south and rain or snow in the north portion tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east and northeast winds over the north portion and moderate to fresh south and southwest winds over the south portion; weather overcast with rain over the south and snow or rain over the north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	Minneapolis	-8	-6
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	68	64
Chicago	18	28	New York	40	38
Denver	18	16	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	32	26	Philadelphia	40	38
Kansas City	24	24	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	50	48	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	62	62	Washington	44	42

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 14.
B—Minimum, Feb. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:12 p. m.: height, 7.8 feet.
Wednesday, 8:29 a. m.: height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:44 p. m.

Upsy Daisy
Jacks lift the south end of the bridge.

By a Staff Photographer

Great River Bridge
The span over the Westfield River will be moved downstream to be in use while a new one is being built on the old site. WPA workers in the foreground are rebuilding a dike washed out in September.

Under Go Rails
Rails will go on the other end also.

Harvard Groups Ready to Launch Dramatic Season

The Week at Harvard

The theatrical season—Harvard's own—will soon be in full swing among undergraduates. Tardy compared with the Broadway season, which gets under way while Harvard men are still too much concerned with football games, Christmas holidays, and midyear examinations, Crimson dramatics are, nevertheless, seldom bested for variety and innovation.

Already the select socialites of the exclusive Hasty Pudding-Institute of 1770 have completed an original book for their as yet untitled 1939 production, going into rehearsal this month in anticipation of an early April opening. The trend of the annual Pudding shows, which a half century ago favored Greek tragedies and Elizabethan romances, is now strongly modern. Mingled sarcasm and sophistication provided the keynote of last season's parody on New York's so-called "cafe society." This year it is reported Hasty Pudding authors and actors will concentrate their jibes on another famed contemporary institution—the New York World's Fair. Similar in tone, but less "big time" and more devoted to outright student burlesque than the Pudding shows, are the annual offerings of Pi Eta, one of the few surviving social fraternities at Harvard.

More Serious Side

On the more serious side, the regular Harvard Dramatic Club, which recently produced a modern dress version of Sheridan's "School for Scandal," has long been the acknowledged leader in the field of undergraduate dramatics. The Dramatic Club has shown a growing propensity for tackling hitherto unproduced plays by little known or unknown authors, although, as was the case last winter, it occasionally varies its diet with a modernization of a popular play.

Had it not been for the gift to Harvard of many millions of dollars by a Yale man, William Harkness, it is probable that Pudding, Pi Eta, and H. D. C. would still be the prime movers of Harvard Dramatics. But the Harkness millions built the Harvard House Plan, which broke up the college into smaller, more intimate units in 1930. Since that time, self-expression through serious drama has rapidly mounted into one of the top positions among the extra-curricular activities of students, including today a good fourth of the upperclassmen.

It has now become customary in nearly all the seven Houses to present at least one, and sometimes several, plays each year. In search of dramatic vehicles worthy of informal student talent, undergraduate "scenario scouts" have frequently rummaged back among the little-remembered but lusty comedies of the Shakespearean period. These old plays are usually presented to jubilant and appreciative student audiences by a large group of their fellow students, aided—and sometimes hampered—by the histrionic abilities of faculty members who are also residents of the House. "The Taming of the Shrew" and "A Chaste Maid in Cheapside" are but two of the plays to score recent smash hits.

Opera "King Arthur"

Next month, however, will see the most ambitious dramatic effort yet attempted in the Houses, and one which may launch the House plays into serious competition with the more established acting societies, as the Lowell House Musical Society, with the aid of all the musical and dramatic groups in Harvard and Radcliffe, will put on the opera, "King Arthur," by John Dryden and Henry Purcell. Whether competition or co-operation between House and club groups will be the outcome will depend a great deal on the smoothness of this production, and on how convinced the House actors are that non-House assistance is necessary at all.

Westfield Is to Move Bridge Down River on Greased Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14—A spectacular engineering feat will be seen here tomorrow if nothing develops to delay the moving of the 418-ton "Great River Bridge," spanning the Westfield River.

Built in 1880, the structure was never intended to carry the heavy loads which have been pounding over it in recent years, producing swaying and vibration.

When traffic is light, about 4,000 vehicles cross the bridge in 24 hours, but on a Sunday in summer there often are close to 10,000, for the bridge is on the "College Highway," running through New Haven and Northampton, and also serves Federal Route 202, which runs through Danbury, Conn., and Concord, N. H.

Because of this continual heavy flow of traffic, when it was decided to replace the present bridge, it was necessary to provide an adequate temporary structure.

But, whenever there is a flood in New England, there is a flood on the Westfield River, and it appeared almost certain that a temporary bridge built of wood must be damaged by spring freshets, if not swept away altogether.

So it was decided that the old bridge, which is 380 feet long, should be moved downstream to serve until the new one can be built on its present location.

The present bridge is supported on three foundations, one in the middle and one at each end. It has been raised six inches in each place and steel rails slipped beneath. These are supported by wooden piles driven down to bed rock.

Jacks of 15 and 25 tons capacity will be used to slide the bridge over these greased rails to its new location.

Manchester Union Of Teamsters Asks Sanction to Strike

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 14 (AP)—Headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, today was requested to sanction a strike of the Manchester local, Emile Plaisance, business agent, announced.

Mr. Plaisance said he wired for the sanction of the strike after the breakdown of negotiations with trucking operators of the State.

Masaryk Declares Democracies Must Pattern Lincoln

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, son of the founder of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, called upon world democracies last night to follow the principles laid down by Abraham Lincoln in being "absolutely uncompromising on the fundamentals of free speech and the sacredness of the human soul" in dealings with totalitarian states.

If this is done, the speaker said in a lecture at Yale, "Democracy shall live and it is in our hands to make it live."

Morrissey Hints 'Labor Holiday'

Threat of a general labor holiday of indefinite scope and length was held over the heads of the Legislature today by Nicholas P. Morrissey, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Morrissey told the Legislative Committee on Transportation that if the Legislature even "seriously considered" the bill sponsored by Ralph H. Cahouet, counsel for a truck owners organization, to prevent strikes or lockouts in the motor trucking industry that organized labor would declare a general holiday.

The bill was filed, truck owners said, as a consequence of the recent Boston truck strike when food and other shipments were held up.

Power Referendum

A referendum over municipally-owned power plants would be possible upon petition of 25 per cent of a municipality's voters under a plan suggested by former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light. The Committee yesterday began hearing on a series of bills which seek to facilitate establishment of municipal power plants.

Emergency Fund To Clear Small Streams Sought

Passage of an emergency appropriation to provide for clearing of subsidiary streams in Massachusetts to minimize future floods, was urged today by more than two score persons who appeared at the House Ways and Means Committee hearing.

The legislation under discussion was Governor Leverett Saltonstall's special message asking the Legislature for funds to remove debris from rivers and to dredge channels as a means of preventing removal of Western Massachusetts industries from the State.

George F. Hines, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, stated that the projects "would minimize future danger approximately 75 per cent and would restore the confidence of manufacturers and induce others to locate in the State, knowing their interests would be protected."

William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, pointed out that even if the appropriation was made at once, stream channels could not be cleaned out or dredged for at least four to six weeks because of ice conditions. Clearing of debris, however, he promised, could be started immediately.

Mr. Callahan introduced Ralph T. Haller, member of the Moore & Haller engineering firm which, with others, conducted a survey to determine necessary projects for clearing subsidiary streams. Mr. Haller pointed out that the streams cannot handle the flow they once could because the floods of 1927, 1936 and 1938 have deposited debris, fallen trees and silt in the beds.

Mr. Haller agreed with Representative William B. Baker (R) of Newton, member of the Ways and Means Committee, that additional legislation is necessary to place under some State department control of subsidiary streams.

Representative Edward W. Staves (R) of Southbridge, who recently represented Governor Leverett Saltonstall at a flood control conference in Washington, pointed out that the State has expended or will expend approximately $17,000,000 as the result of the 1938 floods, and he insisted that it is good business now to spend $7,000,000 rather than be forced to expend another $17,000,000 to $25,000,000 in the event of a future flood.

Bill Would Halt Vermont System Of Pledged Taxes

Substantial gains in the commerce of the Port of Boston are shown today in the review of business transacted last week, prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Added to the improvement already recorded since Jan. 1, it indicates a definite trend toward expansion, including, as it does, considerable quantities of raw materials for New England mills and factories, shipping men point out. Much of this merchandise is going into bonded warehouses to be stored where it can be secured on short notice.

Along with dutiable goods brought in last week came more than $1,500,000 worth of goods that were free of duty. Heavy withdrawals of wool from warehouses, which pay duty when taken out, offset the free merchandise coming in, and as a result duties collected were nearly twice as heavy last week as a year ago.

Wool imports are running particularly heavy, more than twice as much having been imported at Boston since July 1, 1938 as came in during the same period of the preceding year. Also arriving at Boston in quantities are lumber, woodpulp, fish, leather, sugar, and shoes. The figures:

	Week Ending Feb. 11, '39	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,254,647	$2,484,845
Imports for warehouse	838,168	76,547
Withdrawn from warehouse for sumption	750,314	364,897
Duties collected	$543,661	$299,856
Wool imports (pounds)	2,237,592	84,381
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Feb. 11	Year Ago
Wool imports (pounds)	34,030,918	16,883,019
Duties collected	$13,190,266	$14,271,233

Timber Salvage In N. E. Goes On

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Officials of the Forest Service estimated today the Government had contracted to purchase 833,000,000 feet of down timber in New England under the Federal salvage program.

E. W. Tinker, acting chief of the Service, notified Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts the New England Timber Salvage Administration was spending about $50,000 a day to salvage timber felled by last years hurricane. Mr. Tinker said the Government program was being supplemented by 47 camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps and 15,000 WPA workers.

WPA Cost Adds to Budget City Official Had Slashed

This is the story of how a department of City Government can cut its budget to a remarkably low figure while at the same time the cost of the department's activities to taxpayers is greater than ever.

It is written today in the records of the Boston School Committee. It is a story of how the WPA has come to usurp the regular activities of a City department; how City officials take pride in announcing municipal economy which due to the affluence of the WPA does not mean lower governmental costs to taxpayers; how a City department in one instance saved money by setting up a WPA factory to make window shades which once cost $5 to $8 to buy but now cost about $1.50 to manufacture.

Expenditures Cut

This is the story of the Boston Department of School Buildings as revealed last night by James J. Mahar, superintendent of the department, explaining his 1939 budget to the Boston School Committee.

Total appropriations for this department (which keeps all school property, lands, and buildings in repair) in 1939 are placed at $821,000. In the days before public relief became a pressing problem, this department used to operate on a budget of about $1,600,000. Last year Mr. Mahar's budget was $841,000, half that figure; this year it is still lower.

Actually, however, about $2,500,000 will be spent by Mr. Mahar's department this year for "a WPA grant of $1,700,000 has just been received," he advised the School Committee.

"The money is given to us. It is ours until it is spent," he said.

Such a sum, Mr. Mahar explained, is greater than the amount which his department is allowed by statute to spend of funds appropriated by the City.

Window Shades Cheaper

One way in which the department was able to economize, thanks to the WPA, was in setting up a project to manufacture window shades. In 1938 the department set aside $7,000 to buy new window shades for the schools. This year it has set aside but $1,000. For according to Mr. Mahar's statements to the School Committee it now costs approximately $1.50 to manufacture window shades under the WPA project that used to cost $5 to $8 each to buy!

This then, is the picture—the WPA contributes $1,700,000 for work relief in the School Buildings Department to carry on projects that once was work performed by the City. The department is able to cut its budget in half, compared to pre-depression years, yet, a total of $2,500,000 will be spent—more than legislative statutes authorize from local funds. And the result is that taxpayers have a greater bill to foot than ever.

In his discussion, Mr. Mahar told the School Committee that of the $240,000 appropriated in the budget, the department gets "five times that amount" returned by the completed WPA projects in value received, he said. Mr. Mahar was complimented by the Committee for his work; he also has been complimented recently for his administrative abilities by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Fog Hazards Ships and Shore Drives

Rolling in dankly on the Massachusetts coast early this morning, dense fog delayed shipping and rendered driving on highways near the shore extremely hazardous. The vapor froze tenaciously to windshields of cars and to the windows of pilot houses.

The steamer Saint John, of the Eastern Steamship Lines, bringing passengers and freight from New York, was not expected to arrive at Boston until late this afternoon instead of at 8 a. m. It was forced to drop anchor off Wing's Neck and to remain there for seven hours since the Cape Cod Canal was closed to all traffic until shortly before noon.

Among the several vessels which did manage to make port this morning was the American Export liner Exochorda. Aboard it was a group of winter sports enthusiasts whose footsteps seem to have been dogged by just such icy conditions as they sought good skiing in Switzerland.

William W. Beddington of Glen Ridge, N. J., one of this party, stated that during a prolonged stay at Swiss skiing resorts they did not have a single day when conditions were good for the sport. There was plenty of ice crust, but no powder snow, he explained.

Another of the 32 passengers coming from Mediterranean ports on the Exochorda was Fritz Nova, a native of Germany and a law student at the Royal University in Milan, Italy. He is on his way to Haverford College, at Haverford, Pa., as an American Friends Service Exchange Student.

Timilty Studies Taxi Complaints

Complaints from Abraham Miller, President of the Independent Taxi Owners Association, of taxi law violations on the part of certain hotels and the Checker Taxi Company were reported under investigation today by Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner.

"Checker Taxi agents are at downtown hotels soliciting patrons," said Mr. Miller today. "This is strictly against the new regulations which forbid soliciting. Checker cabs are being called to the Hotel Statler by a buzzer connected to a parking space behind the Paine Furniture Company. And a driveway at the back of the Hotel Lenox makes it impossible for any but Checker cabs to use the stand in front of the hotel."

Otherwise, the Independents' President finds everything "running along pretty well."

"We have not had one complaint since the new open-stand law went into effect," he added.

Meanwhile, the Police Commissioner has permitted 91 taxicabs bearing the Town insignia to remain on the streets. This was made possible late yesterday when the ownership of the cabs, formerly belonging to the defunct Town Taxi Company, was legally transferred to the new Town Taxi, Inc., of which Calvin E. Hodson is President.

Soprano Lauds Work of Colleges

Music is making rapid progress in the United States, and schools and colleges are contributing to its development, in the opinion of Miss Thelma Jerguson, soprano, who will make her first Boston appearance this evening at Jordan Hall.

Three years ago Miss Jerguson returned from seven years' study in Europe, to commence her career in New York. She has been singing with the Brooklyn Symphony Orchestra and in various Wagnerian concerts, as well as in opera bouffe, such as Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte," in which she had a leading part. Her observation of musical progress in educational institutions is based on a lecture tour through New England colleges, in which she discussed the music of Wagner and illustrated her talks by singing from the "Ring" and from such operas as "Lohengrin." Her chief interest is in Wagner.

In conversation regarding her studies in Europe, she said there had been definite advantages to her in being cut off from friends at home and having less distraction from work, and in the mellow musical atmosphere to be found in Germany and France, but she felt it now is possible in the United States to obtain instruction equal to that given by European teachers. A graduate of the Medford, Mass., public schools, she studied at the New England Conservatory and with Mrs. Emily Ellis of Boston, and went to Dresden, Germany, in 1929. After a year's study there, she spent several years in Paris as a pupil of Willem van Giesen.

Her present teacher is Paul Eisler, former Conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Refugee Student Comes to Radcliffe

The first refugee student to be brought to Radcliffe through the efforts of college students is Rachel Kestenberg, who arrived from Prague today to start study in the second semester as a member of the junior class.

When asked what her first impressions of America were, she said: "Oh, it is beautiful! When I looked at New York from the boat in the night—oh, it was so big and so beautiful."

Miss Kestenberg will go to her first class tomorrow morning. She plans to study American history, psychology, and sociology. "I want to study American history because I want to know all about the country where I am living."

Radcliffe College impressed her as "so modern and comfortable." "Our university in Prague had no music or anything outside—just study," she added.

Funds raised by the Radcliffe Student Refugee Committee will take care of Miss Kestenberg's living expenses during her college residence.

Ronan Hears I. W. O. Insurance Plea

Judge James J. Ronan of the State Supreme Court today heard the petition of the International Workers' Order, Inc., a fraternal organization operating an insurance service to members, to compel Charles F. J. Harrington, Insurance Commissioner, to grant a license to it to do business in Massachusetts. The society has 145,000 members in 30 States.

Joseph R. Brodsky of New York, an officer of the order, said this society was not connected in any way with the Communist Party.

Judge Ronan, in taking the case under advisement, said to Edwin O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, "I think we agreed last summer that simply charging these people with being Communists would get us nowhere. Even if they are Communists, they have as much right to run an insurance company as you and I. I see no difference between this setup and the activities of the American Legion or any other organization which chooses to run its own insurance."

The order was notified last year that a license to do business here would not be renewed because of the report of former Senator Sybil Holmes' committee which investigated so-called subversive activities.

Cut in Fish Duty Up for Debate

Effects of the reciprocal trade agreement that became effective between the United States and Canada as of Jan. 1, reducing the duty on fishery products brought into the United States, are to be discussed at the annual meeting and election of officers of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., at the Parker House, Feb. 16.

Edward H. Cooley, Manager, will report on his recent trip to Washington, and on activities of the Association for the last year. Plans for the National Fisheries Convention also will be discussed. Officers and members of allied industries are expected to offer plans and suggestions in the interest of the fishing industry.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko 8:30

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers. Presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Heart of the North," in technicolor. 1:50, 5, 8. Also "Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. 2, 5:01, 8:11. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 3:25, 6:25, 9:40.

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Kentucky." 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. Also "Last Warning," with Preston Foster. 2:05, 4:50, 7:40.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25

Fenway and Paramount—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," starring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:00, 5:15, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Sharpshooters," featuring Brian Donlevy. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Wings of the Navy," featuring George Brent, Olivia de Havilland and John Payne. Also "Ambush," with Gladys Swarthout and Lloyd Nolan.

Normandie—
"Citadel," with Robert Donat. Also Kay Francis in "Secrets of an Actress."

State and Orpheum—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., Both theaters: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade," with Jack Holt. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Repertory—
"Manhattan," with Clark Gable, William Powell and Spencer Tracy. Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"The Miracle of Salt Lake," John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," "Bird Dogs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Devil's Island," featuring Boris Karloff. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Also "Zaza," starring Claudette Colbert, Herbert Marshall and Bert Lahr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

Trans-Lux—
Latest news, "Crime Doesn't Pay," Travel, Music, and Cartoons.

Tremont—
Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "A Yank at Oxford," with Vivien Leigh. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Last Warning," with Preston Foster and Frank Jenks. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10.

University—
"There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn DDouglas and Virginia Bruce. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also Dick Powell in "Going Places." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night." Also "Live, Love, and Learn," featuring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet in "The Great Waltz." Also March of Time's "State of the Nation—1939." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

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Music

Jordan Hall—Recital by Thelma Jerguson, soprano. Paul Eisler at the piano. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Society of Early Music—Second meeting. Prof. G. Wallace Woodworth will speak on Bach's Chamber Music. By-laws for the Society are to be voted upon and officers elected. 277 Marlborough Street. 8:30.

Fogg Art Museum—Dr. Sigfried Giedion will speak on "Construction, the Forerunner of Feeling" (The Great Exhibitions, 1851-1900). 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Hotel Statler—Fifth in the series of Boston Morning Musicales. Joint recital by Kerstin Horborg, soprano, and Carl Hartmann, tenor. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—Youth Symphony Concert with Wheeler Beckett conducting seventy members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 3:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Student Union Hit As 'Red' in Report To School Heads

The dispute over efforts of the American Student Union to hold meetings at Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys in Boston continued today after the School Committee, by a vote of 4 to 1, commended Robert B. Masterson, principal of the school, for discouraging the meetings.

The School Committee, with Joseph Lee its only dissenting member, at its regular meeting last night praised Mr. Masterson for blocking "un-American activities." Then the Committee went into executive session to hear a report on the Student Union from a special investigator.

Observers at City Hall expected the Student Union controversy to arise again today at the City Council meeting.

Voted Before Hearing Report

The official heads of the Boston school system, in effect condemned the Student Union last night as un-American, apparently as the result of independent inquiries by each member, for they did not hear the report of Charles G. Wood, of Concord, Mass., former investigator for the United States Department of Labor, until after they had voted.

Mr. Wood reported that the Constitution of the Student Union "follows the form of communistic construction in language and is deliberately intended to disguise its purpose, which is to get into the schools, 'bore from within,' and promote trouble."

He denied that the principal or teachers had threatened pupils to prevent them from attending Student Union meetings, and declared very few pupils had attended, anyway, largely because the subject had become controversial among the pupils and some of the latter had made threats. Attendance, he declared, had ranged from 9 to 28.

"Free Speech Smothered"

Mr. Lee charged that consideration of the report after the vote had been taken amounted to "smothering free speech." He asserted "efforts were avowedly made by teachers in school to discourage high school students from meeting to hear and think about issues openly before the Government and before the public.

"The characterizations of 'entering an alliance against the Government' and 'speaking for Moscow,' directed by teachers against the students, were used as clubs to keep them from discussing immediate and important American problems," Mr. Lee charged.

Heraldry Talk Scheduled

Dr. Harold Bowditch, member of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, will speak on "Heraldry" Thursday evening at a meeting of the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Miss Edith Bullard will present two groups of songs.

Educators Lead Drive on Teachers' Oath Law

By a Staff Photographer

Attend Hearing at Massachusetts State House

From left to right: Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Dean George H. Chase of Harvard; Sara E. Chase, President of the Massachusetts Elementary School Principals Association; Hugh Nixon, Secretary, Massachusetts Teachers Federation.

Story on Page 1.

Waterbury Trial Testimony Links Former Officials

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—The State began its third week of presenting evidence in the Waterbury municipal conspiracy trial today with indications completion of its case still was many weeks away. Names of only five of the 23 defendants have been mentioned in two weeks of testimony.

Due back on the stand was James P. Purcell, once employed as an accountant in the office of former City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary. Mr. Leary, Mayor Frank Hayes, and 21 others on trial are charged with conspiracy, accused of having schemed to defraud Waterbury of over $1,000,000.

Mr. Purcell testified Feb. 1 that in 1930 he called Mr. Leary's attention to a discrepancy in the City's financial records and that Mr. Leary told him "certain people elected us and they have to be taken care of."

Names of the Mayor, Mr. Leary and defendants Thomas P. Kelly, Carl D. Olsen and Martin J. Dunn appeared in testimony of two witnesses preceding Mr. Purcell.

Edward G. Levy, who has pleaded guilty to conspiring with those on trial, swore that Mr. Kelly, an Alderman and the Mayor's Executive Secretary, and Mr. Leary arranged in 1930 for him to conduct an electric-power rate survey for the City on the condition he would give half the money he received for services.

Yachtsmen Learn Aviation Leads Them in Navigation

It is not particularly pleasant for a mariner to admit that aviators have added more to the recent knowledge of the art of navigation, and it is an even harder story to tell when the audience happens to be composed of marine yachtsmen. But that is exactly what was emphasied last night at the Boston Yacht Club by Lieutenant Commander P. V. H. Weems, navigation specialist, long connected with the Navy Department, in the first of a series of seminars in air and marine navigation.

Commander Weems was quick to point out that navigation has been made too complicated in late years. There are too many instruments and tables, he declared, which make plotting a point or charting a course unnecessarily difficult. For this reason, aviation, which must, because of its speed, have its location quickly, and because of its space limitations, use only small instruments, has stepped out ahead with new methods and new apparatus.

Increased use of the periodic compass, simplification of almanacs to a few pages of figures, and the invention of the averaging sextant which computes the median of a series of consecutive "shots" at the sun, were some of the recent navigation aids which Commander Weems named, and which he thought should be as generally used on the sea as in the air. In this way it is possible to get an accurate position in two minutes, he said.

As an illustration of tradition-bound sea navigation principles, the Commander cited the reverence in which the chronometer is still held, although the need for such a timepiece has greatly decreased, now that the radio broadcasts split-second time signals at frequent intervals.

Commander Weems, who was chief navigator on several Navy battleships during his naval career, is now director of the Weems System of Navigation, at Annapolis, Md., and the author of several texts on the subject.

International Night Set By Women's Federation

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, along with similar federations throughout the world, will observe International Night on Feb. 24. On that time, at simultaneous dinners and meetings in leading cities throughout the world, programs will be presented which stress the increasingly important role women are playing in politics and world affairs.

From the standpoint of American and Canadian Clubs, the most interesting phase of International Day will be a series of radiocasts focusing national and European attention upon Federation activities.

Senate Approves Reorganization Of State U. C. C.

Legislation to reorganize the State Unemployment Compensation Commission was practically ready for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's signature today, following Senate engrossment of the bill.

The Senate action came yesterday. Recently the House took similar action. The only step now remaining is the formality of enacting the legislation. Ordinarily this step is automatic, but it is expected that the Democratic minority will attempt to void this legislation by striking out the enactment clause. Such efforts, however, are expected to be futile.

Unless the Governor establishes the legislation as an emergency measure, the law will not go into effect until 90 days after the Governor's signing of the bill. The measure provides for the establishment of a director in place of the three-member commission, the appointment of five deputy directors, and a board of review.

Purge Charged by Democrats

The Democratic opposition in the House and Senate charged the measure was primarily a means to "purge" Democratic officeholders.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives ordered to a third reading a bill increasing from $800 to $4,000 the amount to which a homestead may be exempt from the reach of creditors. Governor Saltonstall recommended the legislation in his inaugural message in which he called for a "real and humane homestead law."

The present $800 exemption was established by a law more than 75 years old. The new measure has already been engrossed by the Senate.

Flat Rate Opposed

The House followed the annual procedure yesterday of accepting adverse committee reports on legislation to establish a flat rate system of compulsory automobile liability insurance. Previously the Senate had followed the same course. Thus, the Legislature challenged Boston members of the House and Senate to make good their threats to place the issue on the State ballot in the next State election.

The House also rejected proposals to provide free university extension courses for WPA workers, highway safety and automobile driving courses for public school children, and to provide 31 temporary Superior Court Justices to help clear the docket of existing cases. In addition the bill to change the name of the town of Watertown to Saltonstall, in honor of the town's founder, Sir Richard Saltonstall, ancestor of the Governor, was defeated.

Government Is to Keep Property of Bergdoll

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government asserted full title Feb. 13 to $480,000 worth of property owned by Grover Bergdoll when the World War draft-evader fled to Germany to escape a five-year prison sentence.

The Justice Department announced it had notified Bergdoll of its decision to deny the claim of his mother, Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, for return of the property, seized in 1921. Securities and real property will be liquidated and the proceeds turned over to the United States Treasury, which already holds $308,284 of Bergdoll's cash.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Rutland—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Feb. 14-17, inc., 9 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Latin-American Scholarship Drive Opens at Harvard

With two German refugee students already named this week, attention of Harvard students was focused today on providing scholarships for another group of underprivileged scholars. The Committee for Latin-American Scholarships, which curtailed activities until the campaign for German students had been successfully concluded, has issued its first call for funds with which it hopes eventually to bring 10 students to Harvard.

For the present, the Committee announced, it intends to establish two scholarships each for students from Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Colombia. If successful in this objective, the program will be extended to other South American countries.

Roosevelt Support

The campaign was bolstered by the support of President Roosevelt, who wrote student leaders of the organization: "There is a very real need at present for the encouragement of mutual understanding and broader cultural relations between the United States and the other American republics. Colleges and universities of this country can contribute in many ways to this important work."

Selection of students will be made by committees of responsible men, chosen with approval of the Harvard faculty, in the various countries designated to receive scholarship allotments. It is hoped to guarantee the permanency of the stipends by an endowment fund or similar capitalization.

Constructive Effort

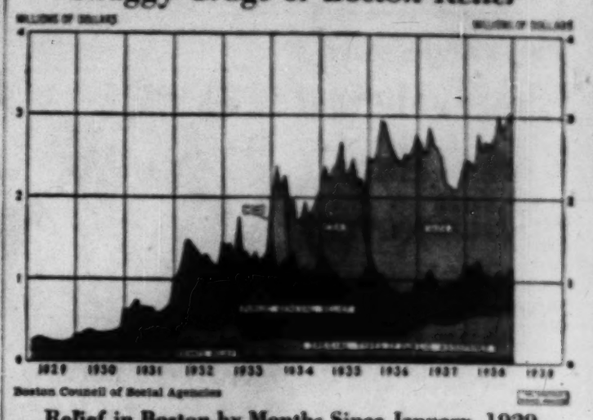
"Confining American foreign policy to promotion of peace and solidarity among our neighbors in Latin America, we believe, is the most constructive effort the United States can make at this time," declared a spokesman for the undergraduate committee.

The drive has been indorsed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Dr. Leo Rowe, Secretary General of the Pan American Union in Washington, and Dr. Grant Mason, head of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Although a serious attempt will be made to bring qualified students to Harvard who would spend a year as a member of the Senior Class in the College, most scholars will be graduates who have a special field of interest which can be aided by Harvard's educational facilities.

Educators to Speak

Prof. Floyd E. Armstrong of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will speak at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Thursday morning, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. He will speak on "The Road Back." Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin will speak on work being carried on under her direction for the young women of Boston University.

Shaggy Crags of Boston Relief



Boston Council of Social Agencies

Relief in Boston by Months Since January, 1929

Each layer of this cake chart indicates a separate type of relief. The top line indicates total expenditures for all types of relief. Each layer, except the private relief layer, is a mixture of Federal, State, and local funds. The lower three layers represent direct relief; the higher, work relief. Appreciable variations in expenditures are most likely to occur only in the WPA and general relief layers.

Boston Pays $100,000 Daily To Carry Record Relief Load

(Continued from Page 1)

though the sharp increase resulting from the lowering of the age limit is now over, the point where further increase is not to be expected has not yet been reached.

"The cost of aid to dependent children went up 44 per cent in 1938, as the terms of the revised Mother's Aid Law became better known and as it became State policy to consider cases involving desertion, physical incapacity, or prison sentence of the wage earner eligible for aid to dependent children after six months instead of after a year."

Without mentioning specifically the recent cut of $150,000,000 by Congress of President Roosevelt's request for additional WPA funds, the Boston Council appears to support the New Deal's contention that if WPA rolls are reduced, local welfare costs will rise.

"Past experience suggests that curtailment of Federal funds, even with an improved employment situation, would cause local general relief expenses to rise again. Such a rise followed the reduction of WPA workers which occurred during the spring and summer of 1937, a period of favorable business activity.

"A recent study made by the WPA Division of Social Research points out that in five sample urban areas, only about three-fifths of the WPA workers dismissed in the period April through July, 1937, found private employment, and that by November, 1937, about one-third of the total number who lost their WPA jobs were receiving direct relief."

Maine Considers Wage-Hour Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 14 (AP)—A Maine wage-and-hour bill, similar to the Federal law, introduced in the Senate today by Senator Clifford G. Chase, (R) of Washington, would set a maximum 44-hour week and minimum 30 cents an hour pay for the first year of the proposed law's operation.

Wages for all time over the maximum set by the law would be on a time and a half rate basis. Tips and gratuities were specifically exempted as wages.

After the first year, the minimum wage for the next six would be 35 cents an hour and at the expiration of the seventh year a wage of at least 45 cents an hour would be mandatory. The hour maximum would drop to 42 hours in the second year and to 40 for the third and thereafter.

Exemption from payment of minimum wage was provided in the cases of apprentices and those physically handicapped. An eight-hour day was set as maximum for agricultural workers. Exemption from the hour limitation would be possible in cases of emergencies.

"The Monitor Views the News"

For Wednesday, Feb. 15

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Beyond the Dreams of Kings

Perfumes from France, woolens from England, shoes from Massachusetts, oranges from Florida and California, laces from Switzerland, motor cars from Michigan, pineapple juice from Hawaii . . .

Isn't it marvelous how the intricate machine of commerce constantly gathers the necessities, conveniences and luxuries of life from the four corners of the earth and puts them down right here in your home town?

Have you ever stopped to think what an important part ADVERTISING plays in making all this possible?

Without advertising, no merchant could afford to risk a large investment in merchandise — and wait and wait till some chance customer happened in. . . . Without advertising, you would be unaware of the many lovely, useful, needful things assembled in the stores for your convenience. . . . Without advertising, finding what you wanted at a price you could afford would be a matter of luck or of patient plodding from store to store.

Mass production and sales volume—through advertising—have brought to the American people an ease and comfort of living that would have been beyond the wildest dream of kings of old.

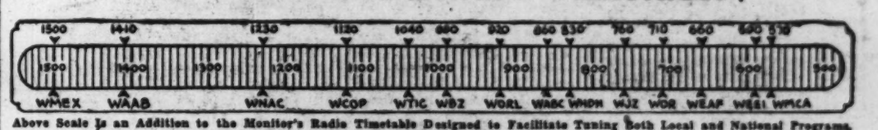
Station W1XAL

For Wednesday, Feb. 15

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Special program.
8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music series: Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "Gluck, Mozart, and the Eighteenth Century Opera."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 'Big Town'; E. Robinson; C. Trevor	Advertising Club of Boston	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch; soloists	"Theater of Music"	Buck Nation
8:15 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	"Theater of Music";	Talk, National Defense
8:30 company; guest	questions and answers.	views; music	New England Town Meet-	Hans Buchwald's "Hour
8:45			ing: "Forest Conserva-	of Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	tion and Flood Control	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	for New England"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fibber McGee"; com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; soloists	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Edna May	Detroit, hockey	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Oliver; Ennis' Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch	Network sports
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Love and Kisses";	"Uncle Ezra"	Larry Clinton's Orch	Network sports
10:45 Herbert Hoover	dramatization	"Name the Place"	Larry Clinton's Orch	Network sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Skeets Talbert's Orch.
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Skeets Talbert's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air	Baron's Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Amanda Snow, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"The Woman's Page"	Organist
12:00 Commentator	News; Musicale	Sketch; organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	Musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	Movie Comment	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Red River Dave, songs	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Helene Daniels, songs	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Dr. Susan"; sk.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Shirley Howard, songs	World Events
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 News Service	Relays from Paris and	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Network program	Brussels: 125th anni-	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 Indianapolis Sym-	versary of saxophone	Pepper Young's Family	Fourth American Wild-	Religious program
3:45 phony Orchestra	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	life Conference	Religious program
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wayfarer"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Dance Time"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Whaler Morgan's Last	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Voyage"; Chanteys by	Johannes Steele, news
9:00 George Raft and	Lenny Hayton's Orch.	"Town Hall Tonight"	Glee Club and choir of	Jerry Baker, orchestra
9:15 Gloria Dickson in	Lenny Hayton's Orch.	with Fred Allen and	Seaman's Bethel	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:30 "Twice Around	"Wings for the Martins";	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contributions to	American Forum: "Fortification of Guam"
9:45 the Clock"	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	Civilization"	
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	Variety program; solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Famous Jury Trials";	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	ists; quartet; orch.	Musical Knowledge	dramatization	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"Music Counter"; Harold	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Stokes' Orchestra; vo-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	calists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"Roundelay"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Little Jackie Heller's Orchestra	Veterans of Foreign Wars program	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Harlem; variety
11:45		Chick Webb's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	

Farm Federation Asks Tax Reform In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14—The New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation is renewing its drive for tax reform in New Hampshire by appealing to the legislature to enact legislation which would tend to redistribute the tax load.

The program includes a 5 per cent inheritance tax on all estates, an income tax of 4 per cent on earned incomes, an increase of one dollar in the poll tax, and an additional one cent a gallon on the gasoline tax.

The Federation program for new taxes was drafted several years ago but made little progress in the 1937 session of the Legislature because of the pending State Constitutional Convention which, it was hoped, would pave the way for some sort of tax relief. The tax amendment approved by the Convention was rejected by voters last fall putting the situation right back where it was two years ago.

The Federation's studies reveal that the 5 per cent inheritance tax could be expected to raise $950,000 a year; $ 58,667 is the estimated return for the 4 per cent income tax with exemptions of $1,200 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons; the dollar increase in the poll tax would bring in $230,000, according to estimates; and the $720,000 which the one-cent increase in the gasoline tax is estimated to pull would bring the total from these four proposed taxes to $2,958,667.

Slade's SPICES They Cost No More

For Rich Brown Gravy make yours with GRAVY MASTER A PURE VEGETABLE CONCENTRATE

ALBIANI

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

'Model T' of the Sea Meets All Needs

Seldom Does a Dory Tip Over Even Though Seas Run High, and a Few Have Even Made Atlantic Crossings
Top left: Halibut fishing in North Pacific. Lower left: Sprit sail saves rowing. Top right: Inside construction of a dory. Center right: Trawler finds work hard in one-man dory on rough sea. Lower right: Dories full of trawl being towed by fishing ship.

Dories Ride Out Rough Seas To Earn Title of Bronchoes

You can cruise 'long shore
For a month or more,
Poking in everywhere;
And in each snug nook
Where you drop your hook,
You'll find a dory there.

The dory is admittedly the most wonderful little craft that floats. It is the broncho of the sea. It will ride out nearly everything.

Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, recently said: "I cannot speak too highly of the merits of the dory in Arctic work. For the last 16 years I have always planned to include them as an essential part of my equipment, knowing full well from boyhood days on Cape Cod their admirable qualities in rough weather, such as we might encounter in our retreat southward if we ever had the misfortune to lose our ship. I know from my experience with dories that if called upon to do so, we could leave Greenland or Ellesmere Land or Baffin Land or Labrador and safely retreat along shore to Boston."

Answer to Demand

The dory is a Yankee contrivance pure and simple. Just who built the first one would be hard to determine, but the craft grew out of a general demand. It was evolved primarily for simplicity, cheapness, and seaworthiness. Occasionally one may be tripped when overloaded, but in the skilled hands of a New England or a Nova Scotia trawler they are next to noncapsizable. Upon no less than a dozen well-authenticated occasions daring navigators have safely sailed ordinary bank dories across the Atlantic after decking them over.

Friskily kickin' the dories dance
churnin' the foamin' lee,
With a duck an' a dive an' a
skip an' skive—the
Bronchos of the sea.

One Portland banks fisherman said: "Four thousand pounds is what I have always heard was about the limit a 15-foot dory would carry."

Dories were originally used for fishing in harbors and bays fairly close to shore. When bank fishing vessels quit hand-lining from the vessel's decks and took to trawling and hand-lining from small boats—then the dory came into its own.

For a good many years half a dozen ports seemed to have a monopoly in dory building. A majority of them came from the builders at Amesbury, Gloucester, Beverly, Salisbury, Essex, and Newburyport in Massachusetts, with a New Hampshire builder and two or three in Maine adding to the total. Dories are also built in Nova Scotia and on the Pacific coast.

Power Boat Inroads

Amesbury builders note that even Uncle Sam has come to recognize dory worth. Nearly all the Coast Guard stations now have their quota of the handly little craft, and a dory or two is beached wherever there is a lighthouse reservation.

However, these builders say they are not building as many dories today as formerly. Power fishing boats reduced the demand. The biggest year was 1912 when the firm turned out 2,200 dories. That was nearly double the annual output today. Still, the demand for new dories is reported fairly steady.

Bank dories are from 12 to 16 feet bottom measurement and 16 to 21 feet overall. Their thwarts are removable which makes it easy to nest them one within the other on the vessel's deck when not in use. Six to 14 dories are carried by the average fishing schooner, and it is from them that the actual fishing is done.

The 13-foot bottom dory is used on the snapper fishing boats of the Gulf of Mexico; as a shore boat from the beach, and for some handline fishing on the Gulf Banks. All the vessels of the Portland, Gloucester, and Boston fleet use the 15-foot bottom craft as the size best adapted to cod, haddock, and halibut fishing. The 16-foot bottom dory is little used on the North Atlantic Coast, but is the popular size on the West Coast for halibut fishing, while the 14-foot bottom is the favorite among the cod fishermen of the Pacific Coast. A. E.

Bill Seeks Speed In Court Cases

A bill designed to speed up the hearing of cases in Massachusetts courts by empowering the courts to eliminate needless outmoded technicalities was given a public hearing today by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

Strong support was mustered for the measure, sponsored by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former President of Harvard University in behalf of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Among those who spoke for it were Dr. Lowell; Frank W. Grinnell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association; Daniel J. Lyne, of the Boston Bar Association; Thomas F. Quinn, President of the Law Society of Massachusetts, and Bernard J. Rockwell, member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee which drafted the measure.

The bill would permit the courts to establish their own rules of procedure, subject to final approval by the Supreme Court, instead of having these rules imposed by the Legislature. The measure also would permit the Supreme Court to appoint an advisory committee of the Bar to assist the courts in preparation of rules.

Journalist to Speak

S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist and student of British politics, will speak at Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening, Feb. 19, on the topic "Is There Anything Worse Than War?"

Cities in Vermont Stage Competition for Conventions

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 14—Competition between Vermont cities for convention events will be intensified this year with completion of the new $250,000 community auditorium in the city of Barre. For the past decade or more, Burlington, Montpelier, and Rutland were the only cities having both housing and auditorium room sufficiently ample to entertain the Vermont State Teachers' convention, for instance, one of the largest organizations to gather in annual session.

Any other convention of comparable size has usually turned toward Burlington and the facilities it offered, since completion of the municipal auditorium there in 1928.

In many of the larger communities seeking convention dates, either the State armory, if it had one, or the largest church usually provided the session space for such gatherings. Those communities unable to offer sufficient facilities as convention sites have felt the loss of benefits usually derived from such gatherings, and there has been a growing feeling toward remedying the situation.

* * *

Vermont Road Plans

An attempt by the small-town-controlled house of Vermont's General Assembly to relieve themselves of contributions toward maintenance of the 1,700 miles of State highways threatens to bring a crisis in road affairs.

The campaign to turn more and more town roads to the State has been going on ever since 1920 when the State appropriation for town highways was increased the first time from $50,000 to $75,000. The present assessment which the small towns seek to charge off to the State amounts to $220,000 annually and was based on the assumption that it is fair for the towns to pay something at least towards the upkeep of the State roads which run through these towns.

* * *

The 'Owls' Elect

Perpetuation of an organization of women members of the Vermont Legislature and former members, called "the Owls," was insured this week by the election of Mrs. Ina Niles of Derby as President. Mrs. Niles was a member of the House two years ago. Elected to serve with Mrs. Niles were Vice-President Edith M. Sanford of Stanford; Secretary, Daisy E. Williams of Charlotte; Treasurer, Senator Flora Coutts of Newport; Historian, Hattie L. Clark of Athens.

* * *

Civil Service

A proposal to establish a merit system for State employees, now being considered by the General Assembly, has long been a controversial question among members of succeeding legislatures. Never before, however, has it been indorsed by an Executive in his inaugural speech as it was by Governor Aiken.

The crystallization of legislative opinion in its favor, however, has come this year, not because of abuses in employment of present personnel but rather because there is a feeling that under the present system of employment applicants in sections of the State outside the capital area are discriminated against.

The bill, expected to be introduced soon, is said to include provision for establishment of a position classification, embodying specifications for each position to be filled and definitely defining the experience, training, and qualifications required for appointment.

SKI Holiday in MONTREAL

Away to new sights—new thrills—new Winter fun—in old Montreal. Go on Boston and Maine's

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY EXCURSION FEBRUARY 17 & 22

Tickets on sale to leave Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20—day and night trains. Returning, leave Montreal before midnight Wednesday, Feb. 22d. Go and return via same route. Tickets not good in Ambassador Club Coach.

MONTREAL $10.75
(Round trip in coaches from Boston. Round trip rail fare in Pullmans $16.00. Berths extra.)

Travel by BOSTON and MAINE

John Hancock MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938

Insurance in Force	$4,175,557,199.00
Admitted Assets	920,507,589.11
Liabilities (or assets definitely pledged in contractual obligations)	839,497,228.26
Including: The legal reserve on policies in force	$761,541,356.00
Dividends to policyholders payable in 1939	19,567,271.14
Contingency Reserve held for asset fluctuation	$25,000,000.00
General Surplus	56,010,360.85
Total Surplus Resources	**$81,010,360.85**

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Bonds	$491,969,850.29
Stocks (all at market value, December 31, 1938)	21,127,240.35
Mortgages on Real Estate	163,724,550.83
Loans on Company's Policies	91,785,173.94
All other Assets	151,900,773.70
Total Assets	**$920,507,589.11**

A copy of the complete Annual Statement will be sent on request

In 1938 there was an increase in insurance in force; in assets; and in surplus funds.

Dividends to policyholders for 1939 are maintained on the same scale as for 1937 and 1938; and the amount to be paid is $19,567,271, an increase of $1,163,482 over the amount set aside for last year. The surplus is 9.65% of the liabilities it protects.

Total payments to policyholders for the year 1938 equalled $92,791,267, an average of $308,277 for every business day.

Payments to policyholders since the organization of the company, plus reserves now held for the fulfillment of their several contracts, aggregate $2,177,390,680.

GUY W. COX, *President*

DIRECTORS

ELWYN G. PRESTON	ERNEST B. DANE	ELIOT WADSWORTH
CHARLES L. AYLING	FRED E. NASON	FRANK G. ALLEN
CHARLES F. ADAMS	GUY W. COX	FRED P. HAYWARD
LOUIS K. LIGGETT	ELBERT H. BROCK	SIDNEY W. WINSLOW, JR.
PAUL E. FITZPATRICK	CARL P. DENNETT	ALBERT M. CREIGHTON

This Company offers all approved forms of life insurance in large or small amounts, including group coverage; also annuities for individuals and pension and retirement plans for corporations and educational institutions.

Sale of MIRABEL PURE PRESERVES

5 Varieties... Raspberry, Pineapple, Blackberry, Apricot or Cherry

2 1 LB. JARS 33c

Strawberry Only 2 1 LB. JARS 35c

RASPBERRY or STRAWBERRY only .... 2 lb. JAR 33c

NOTHING BUT PURE FRUIT and SUGAR Just like You'd Make at Home

N. B. C. Specials
RITZ CRACKERS 1 lb. pkg. 18c
SHREDDED WHEAT 2 pkgs. 23c
A Real Treat
Educator Top Hat 2 lbs. bulk 29c

POUND CAKE
CHERRY, WALNUT or PLAIN PKG. 19c

RASPBERRIES FINAST Fancy Deep Red, in extra heavy syrup. NO. 2 TIN 23c
CHEESE MILD Whole Milk Variety Aged for Months LB. 19c
WHEAT CEREAL WHITE SPRAY 2 28 OZ. PKGS. 29c
MOLASSES FINAST - Fancy Light New Orleans Variety. NO. 2½ TIN 19c

FINAST - - SLICED or CRUSHED PINEAPPLE
THIS IS DOLE'S NO. 1 FANCY HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE - PACKED IN EXTRA HEAVY SYRUP. 2 LARGE NO. 2½ TINS 35c

MOLASSES RICHMOND - Dark Variety. Ideal for cooking. NO. 2½ TIN 15c
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER 12 OZ. TIN 21c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER 12 OZ. TIN 33c
SOFTASILK CAKE FLOUR 44 OZ. PKG. 25c
CHERRIES RED SOUR PITTED READY FOR THE PIE 2 NO. 2 TINS 25c
BAKED BEANS FINAST 3 KINDS 2 28 OZ. TINS 23c
FRIEND'S BEANS 3 KINDS 2 28 OZ. TINS 25c
DOUGHNUTS PLAIN or SUGARED 2 DOZ. 25c

Everyday Low Prices

Ideal Breakfast Combination
White Spray, 20 oz. pkg. PANCAKE FLOUR
Timberlake, 12 oz. bot. PANCAKE SYRUP
BOTH FOR 18c

Palmolive Soap 3 BARS 17c
Octagon Soap 4 BARS 17c
Campbell's Tomato Soup TIN 7c
Baker's Cocoa ½ LB. TIN 7c

Hershey's Cocoa 1 LB. TIN 13c ½ LB. TIN 7c
Whole Unpeeled Apricots 2 NO. 2½ TINS 29c
Dainty Dot Vanilla or Lemon Extracts 2 OZ. BOT. 19c
Dainty Jell or Pudding 4 PKGS. 15c
Chocolate Malted Milk Finast 1 LB. TIN 25c
Evangeline Milk Evap. 4 TALL TINS 25c
Habitant Pea Soup 29 OZ. TIN 10c
Floating Soap Pure White 3 BARS 10c
Cut-Rite Wax Paper 40 FT. ROLL 5c
Shrimp Medium Size 2 NO. 1 TINS 25c
Hershey's Chocolate Syrup 16 OZ. TIN 9c
Finast Prunes Extra Large 2 LB. PKG. 17c

Campbell's Tomato Juice 14 OZ. TIN 7c
Silver Skillet Corned Beef Hash 2 16 OZ. TINS 25c
Grapefruit Juice Sweetened or Unsweetened 46 OZ. TIN 15c
Crisco 3 LB. TIN 53c 1 LB. TIN 19c
Spry 3 LB. TIN 53c 1 LB. TIN 19c
Del Monte Fruit Salad NO. 1 TIN 15c NO. 2½ TIN 25c
Finast Grapefruit 2 NO. 2 TINS 19c
Finast Maine Corn Golden Bantam 3 NO. 2 TINS 25c
Rustic Kieffer Pears NO. 2 TIN 10c
Finast Tomato Catsup 2 14 OZ. BOTS. 25c
Finast Brown Bread 2 16 OZ. TINS 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Detroit Seeking First Victory Over Bruins—Big Green Sextet Tomorrow Night

Boston Has Beaten Wings Five Times This Season

Previous Results

Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Boston 3, Detroit 0.
Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Boston 5, Detroit 0.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit Red Wings are in town tonight optimistically seeking their first victory over the Boston Bruins of the season. The Wings have not fared well against the B's to date having lost five straight, and in the five games they have scored only three goals. Frankie Brimsek was in the Boston nets for four of the five games and the second game on the above list, Tiny Thompson was the Boston netminder. Tiny has been the Detroit goalie in the last three contests.

Last season the Wings collapsed after winning the Stanley Cup two years in a row. Manager Jack Adams has frantically tried to rebuild the team with little success. This season he has made desperate moves to put the club in the running, the most drastic being the benching of Normie Smith, goalie, and the acquisition of Tiny Thompson, former Bruin netminder. Thompson has helped, but the team has not clicked enough to start moving.

Blockade

Sunday night the Wings were beaten in New York by the Americans 1 to 0. They seem to have adopted more defensive tactics and are packing the blue line to give Thompson a formidable blockade. Not having been successful on the attack the Wings evidently are going in for the close-checking playoff style of hockey. If they perfect that style, with Thompson in goal, the Wings will be a factor for the balance of the season.

The Bruin line-up for tonight is doubtful. Manager Art Ross could not say this morning whether Mel Hill, Roy Conacher, or Dit Clapper would play. All three have been on the injured list, and the Boston manager does not intend to make a decision regarding who will and who will not play until the players report at the dressing room. Charley Sands and Ray Getliffe will be on hand, after serving 14 days in the minor league, and Johnny Shewchuck will be available if it is deemed unwise for Clapper to don a uniform.

Scoring Prowess

Apart from Thompson, the old Boston favorite, Gus Giesebrecht, rookie Wing center, is the attraction in the Detroit line-up. Giesebrecht has been making a name for himself over the circuit with his scoring prowess and for a first-year rookie he has created a distinct impression. He is out front with Wilf Field of Amerks, Brimsek, and Jack Crawford of the Bruins for the Calder trophy to the prize rookie of the season. Another youngster new to Boston in the Detroit line-up is Connie Brown, a forward.

Marty Barry, Herb Lewis, Doug Young, Charlie Conacher, Ebbie Goodfellow, Alex Motter, and Scotty Bowman are a few of the other regulars who are well known to the Boston hockey fans.

This is the only game on the schedule for tonight. Victory for the Wings will give them fifth place in the standing and a tie will put them even on points with the present fifth-place Chicago Black Hawks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ross Picks Team

Art Ross picked an all-star team in New York, excluding his Bruins, and first on the list was Tiny Thompson for goal . . . His defense was Earl Seibert of Chicago and Art Coulter of Rangers . . . His forward line was Gordon Drillon and Syl Apps of Toronto, right wing and center, and Toe Blake of Canadiens left wing.

♪ ♪ ♪

If he were to include Bruins, however, he would name Frankie Brimsek as goalie and Eddie Shore on defense . . . Only trouble is that Seibert, Coulter and Shore are all right defensemen . . . If the selection were to stick to positions Red Horner would take a lot of beating in the voting for left defense with the Boston Jacks, Crawford and Portland, in the running.

♪ ♪ ♪

And speaking of Shore . . . The Edmonton Express is so far out front in the running for the Hart Trophy, emblematic of the most valuable player, that it ceases to be a contest . . . Veteran or not, Shore continues to provide the spark of the Bruins game after game, and he is the best one-man team, offensively and defensively, in the league . . . He has won the trophy four times and this should be his fifth time.

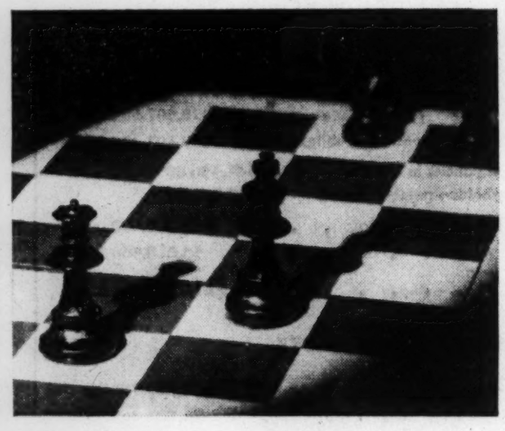
♪ ♪ ♪

Back to the all-star team for a moment and it looks as if Red Dutton, the author, is due to be named the all-star coach . . . Dutton, incidentally, is hoping his left winger, Tommy Anderson, will gain all-star recognition; but that hope is not likely to be realized.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	25	8	2	97	46	52
Rangers	20	9	4	98	64	44
Americans	15	13	9	86	101	39
Toronto	13	17	7	87	82	33
Chicago	11	18	6	68	84	28
Detroit	11	18	5	69	91	27
Canadiens	8	20	7	75	112	23

Chess



The Monitor's Sports Pages include a weekly column on chess by an expert; students of this perennially popular game find excellent pointers on play in this feature. Besides news of local athletic events, the Monitor Sport Pages carry accurate and well-reported news from national and world centers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Indoor Splashing Till the Ice Melts

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Crew

Barr Comstock, stroke; Robinson Stevens, William Huenekens, Dudley Talbot, captain; Tom Talbot, Lauren Kingman, John Richards, and Dick Ninde.

Coach Tom Bolles (left) and Captain Talbot

Around The Hub

New Stroke Needed

Following the reign of such strokes as Gerry Cassidy and Spike Chace, Harvard is faced with the problem of finding a suitable No. 1 oarsman. The new coach, Tom Bolles, has his work cut out this season, but he rolled up his sleeves and began forming the next Harvard varsity yesterday afternoon on the indoor tank when 80 candidates reported. Bolles is arsisted by Harvey Love and Bert Haines. The crew will work indoors for about three weeks, when it is expected that the Charles River will be clear of ice and permit outdoor work. At present, Barr Comstock is being given a thorough testing as stroke-oar.

♪ ♪ ♪

The list of unsigned Red Sox players was reduced to four yesterday by the arrival of three contracts at Fenway Park. The last to fall in line were Joe Vosmik, Woody Rich and Wayman Kerksieck, the last two Little Rock graduates. The four as yet unsigned are Fritz Ostermueller, Dennis Galehouse, Jake Wade and George Dickey. Manager Joe Cronin, on his last visit here, said he was undecided where he would send Dickey, the young catcher whose brother stars with the Yankees.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees have three players out of the fold, but only Eddie Miller, the rookie shortstop, has attracted attention. Unless the cocky Kansas City rookie sees the salary question Bob Quinn's way, he may find himself back in the minors before he gets a chance to pull on a Boston uniform. Yesterday, Infielder Johnny Hill from Atlanta joined the swarm of contented Bees.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the National A. A. U. Championships are held at Madison Square Garden one week from Saturday, the modest town of Holliston, Mass., will be represented by a one-man track team. At least, it will if Edward "Ted" Taylor has his way.

♪ ♪ ♪

The husky Holliston youth is entered in the 600 and 1,000-meter runs, and also has filed entries for the 60-meter dash and the 16-pound shotput. In writing for further information, Taylor said he expected to win all four events, and added that he would like permission to compete in the 35-pound weight throwing championship that afternoon. Wonder what he'll do with his spare time?

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's swimming squad, with only one victory to its credit this winter, meets the strong Worcester P. I. team at Worcester this Saturday. Capt. Jack Wallace, Terrier coach, is planning no drastic shake-up, but may juggle a few of his men with the idea of picking up a few extra points.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Springfield College basketball team, whose winning streak was snapped by Rhode Island State in a high-scoring engagement last Saturday, will play two games this week. The Maroons meet Pratt Institute of New York at home Friday and travel to Providence College the following day.

U. S. Golf Calendar

(Revised)

Open Championship: Philadelphia Country Club (Spring Mill Course), West Conshohocken, Pa. Closing of entry list—May 9. Sectional qualifying rounds—May 22 (possibly May 29 in certain northerly districts). Championship—June 8, 9, 10.

Amateur Public Links Championship: Mt. Pleasant Park Course (Clifton Park Course also for qualifying rounds), Baltimore, Md. Closing of entry lists for sectional qualifying rounds—Details to be announced through local representatives. Sectional qualifying rounds—the period June 30-July 10, inclusive; exact dates to be fixed by local representatives. Closing of entry list of qualifiers at U. S. G. A. office—July 13. Championship—July 24-29.

Women's Amateur Championship: Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn. Closing of entry list—Aug. 9 (Aug. 2 for players whose handicaps have not been computed and cleared by certain sectional associations and who submit attested score cards to the United States Golf Association). Championship—Aug. 21-26.

Amateur Championship: North Shore Country Club, Glenview, Ill. Closing of entry list—Aug. 14. Sectional qualifying rounds—Aug. 29. Championship—Sept. 11-16.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Germain G. Glidden, New York, won U. S. singles squash racquets title.

Harvard Future Brightens As Columbia Is Defeated

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Dartmouth	5	0	234	172	1.000
Columbia	4	2	226	198	.667
Cornell	4	2	215	204	.667
Pennsylvania	3	3	228	224	.500
Princeton	1	3	128	131	.250
Harvard	1	3	129	181	.250
Yale	1	6	214	264	.143

Result Monday

Pennsylvania 40, Columbia 35

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Columbia Lions have lost another game and dropped out of the Eastern League basketball race literally, if not mathematically, Harvard's Crimson varsity faces the remainder of the schedule with new enthusiasm. Now that the Blue shirts have been driven from the contending class, the race is wide open from second to sixth places.

Although the Big Green may not go through the season unbeaten—they have won five straight—they probably will retain the crown they annexed last winter for lack of competition. The Lions had a chance until beaten last night by Pennsylvania, 40 to 35. The setback dropped the New York team into a second-place tie with Cornell.

Harvard is not as low in the standing as the first glance suggests. They have lost three of their four starts, but two of the defeats came from the powerful leaders, who are knocking all rivals in various directions. Now that the Dartmouth portion of the schedule is completed, the Cambridge outfit should climb to the upper half of the circuit.

The locals get their first opportunity tomorrow night at Princeton, N. J., where they meet the Tigers for the second time this winter. At the Indoor Athletic Building Jan. 14, before the mid-year examination period, Wes Fesler's squad took the Bengals by a single point, 40 to 39. Since that date the winners have been strengthened.

Fesler will continue starting Lutz, Heckel and Ruml on the forward line, and Lupien and James at the guards. Peabody relieves at center. The latter, incidentally, has found the Eastern League competition too heavy after an impressive beginning through the practice games on the schedule.

The next Harvard home game is with Cornell Saturday. As Cornell meets Dartmouth at Hanover Friday, the Crimson has a great opportunity to better its position at the end of the week.

By sinking seven points against Pennsylvania last night, Meyers of Columbia took over third place in the league's individual scoring race. Ahead of him at 65 and 71 points respectively are Bennett of Cornell and Broberg of Dartmouth. Mischo, the Penn forward, sank 12 points in the Lion battle and is within one point of Meyers. Fred Heckel is still the top Crimson shooter with 35.

Seven Pirates Unsigned

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Bill Benswanger, head man of the Pittsburgh Pirates, denied talk that the failure of seven players to sign 1939 contracts meant holdout trouble.

Sixteen members of the Pirate team that collapsed in the closing days of the 1939 National League pennant chase to give the Cubs the championship have signed, but Benswanger still has to enlist, among others, Outfielders Paul and Lloyd Waner.

Capt. Gus Suhr, who holds down first base, Utility Infielder Bill Brubaker and Pitchers Jim Tobin, Eddie Brandt and Bill Swift, also have not accepted Pirate terms. The deadline for signing contracts is tomorrow. "But it doesn't mean a thing," Benswanger said, adding: "I don't know a single man on the roster who can be classed as a holdout."

He said the failure to sign was "routine," a seasonal discussion over terms that "are ironed out after negotiations." Furthermore, the Buccaneers are going to be "right up there in the 1939 pennant race," he said, adding cautiously: "Talking baseball in February doesn't mean a thing. It's playing it in the summer that counts."

Recalling the Pirates finished second last year, the chief said:

"The club must have had something. We feel we're strengthening our positions and, while that's said every year, I think our club is going to be right up in there in the race."

Paul Waner, once the highest paid of the Pirates, and who regularly balks at signing, was reported to have been asked to take a salary cut because of an indifferent 1938 season.

But Manager Pie Traynor refused to worry about Paul, saying he could plug Heinie Manush or Fern Bell into Waner's right field spot. Traynor said, however, he would visit Suhr and Brubaker to talk salary terms.

Bears Get Snyder

CHICAGO (AP)—George Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears, has traded Harold Roise, back obtained in the draft from the University of Idaho, to Cleveland for Bib Snyder, fleet halfback formerly of Ohio University.

Earlier Halas announced the acquisition of Billy Patterson, Baylor University passing star, from Pittsburgh for Sam Francis, Bear fullback.

Wilson Ready to Don Mask

BRADENTON, Fla. (AP)—Jimmy Wilson said he would leave the coaching box and don mask and mitt again if his new team, Cincinnati, needs him.

Striding into the clubhouse after his first golf game of the winter season, Feb. 13, the former manager of Philadelphia's National League club was anxious to talk baseball.

"I'm tickled with my new place," he declared, "but any job would be better than managing the Phils."

Jimmy was one of the best catchers in the league until he gave up active service and tried from the bench to pry Philadelphia out of the cellar.

The Phillies had one of their poorer seasons last year and Wilson started looking around for greener pastures. Manager Bill McKechnie offered him a job as coach with the Reds and he decided to try the new task.

Bucky Walters, Cincinnati pitcher; Al Simmons, Boston Bee outfielder, and Danny MacFayden, Boston pitcher, were listening as Wilson told of his relief at getting away from the Phils.

MacFayden dropped a remark about Jimmy spending another summer in the dugout.

"Me in the dugout," Wilson exploded.

"Say, I'll be in there playing if Bill McKechnie wants me to be on the active list."

Jimmy added he would be good for a lot more games if someone had to fill in for Ernie Lombardi, the league's 1938 batting champion, who probably will not need much help.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 13

American Association

St. Paul 4, Tulsa 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Detroit at Boston.

International-American League

Providence at New Haven.

American Association

Tulsa at St. Paul.

Norwich Loses Stone

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—An ankle which has bothered him for months, has forced Tim Stone, captain of the Norwich Basketball Team, to end his collegiate sports career. He also captained the football team last fall.

New Yale Coach?

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Ben Ogden, Temple University track coach and possible successor to Frank Kanaly as mentor of the Eli track and field forces, conferred yesterday with officials of the Yale Athletic Association.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Malcolm Farmer, Chairman of Athletics, would say only that Kanaly "might" be replaced in June and that Ogden "might" be his successor.

It has been assumed that if Yale hires a new track coach, the nominee must also serve as trainer of the football team. The Eli football trainer, Major Frank Wandle, retired recently.

Huskies Anxious To Turn Tables On Eagle Sextet

A stiff test faces Boston College in its quest for New England Intercollegiate Hockey League honors when it meets the improved Northeastern sextet at the Arena tonight. The Eagles, now only one half a game out of first place behind Boston University, must hurdle the Huskies to keep in the running.

In the second half of the bargain bill, M. I. T.'s cellar-dwelling team will play sixth-place Middlebury. The first game will start at 8 p. m.

Second Meeting

The contest between the Eagles and the Huskies tonight will be their second meeting of the season and should be a much more even battle than the first when Northeastern was routed, 8 to 3. In that game the Huskies were playing without their high-scoring captain, Johnny Byrne, who has since returned to the line-up.

Johnny, who works on the first line between Curt Ganong and Arlington Johnny Chipman, has led his team to victory in its last three starts. Upon this trio will rest the burden of squaring accounts with B. C., as well as continuing the Husky streak.

For Coach Snooks Kelly's Eagles, a defeat tonight might well cost them whatever chance they have to dethrone the Terriers. So far this year in league plays, B. C. has won three and lost one to B. U.'s three wins and no losses. As the league standings are compiled on a percentage basis, two losses would be almost an insurmountable barrier for B. C. to cross.

Should the Eagles win tonight, they will still be in the thick of the battle for they play a return game with B. U. at the Arena Saturday night. The Terriers won the first meeting Feb. 4 by a score of 7 to 5.

Grace Lost to Tech

The Tech-Middlebury game will prove nothing as far as the title race is concerned, but may prove interesting all the same. Neither team has been able to do much this season. The Engineers have not been able to win a game out of five league starts, while the Black Panthers have won one out of three.

M. I. T. will be playing tonight without its best center, Gerry Grace, who has been lost to the team for the remainder of the year. Coach George Owen will ice a new line-up with Ernie Danforth at center, flanked by John Waller and Kim Browning, Bill Cadogan and Nat Sage at the points, and Jack Gordon instead of George Carnrick in goal.

G. C.

Jumbos to Meet Undefeated R. I. In Cousens Gym

Tufts' varsity basketball team will play its most formidable opponent of the current season tomorrow evening when it entertains the undefeated Rhode Island quintet at Cousens Gym in Medford.

Leading the visiting aggregation, which has won 13 straight games, will be Capt. Chet Jaworski, high-scoring center, who is shattering individual - performance records with his attack on opponents' baskets this season. In his most recent game, against Springfield, he accounted for 40 points to bring his total for the year to nearly 300.

The Ram talent does not stop with Jaworski. Conley and Keaney, starting forwards, likewise rank with the foremost basketball material in New England. The former is runner-up to Jaworski in scoring honors while the latter is not far behind. Petro and Abruzzi complete the starting lineup for the visitors.

Against this array of stars, the Jumbos are in rather poor shape. Ankle injuries to Capt. Jim Weldon and Fred Jenkins have weakened the club to a considerable extent, and although both these men will start, their effectiveness will be impaired. Charley Tibbs will compete with Jaworski for high-scoring honors from the center position, while Phil Varney and Phil Gomez will start at guard.

In a preliminary game, the freshman teams of both schools will compete.

Dartmouth Hockey Forces Clash With Crimson Six

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth's Big Green hockey team makes its second appearance of the season in Boston tomorrow night when it faces Harvard at the Garden in a game which will have a direct bearing on the Quadrangular Hockey League championship race.

Should Dartmouth win, the Indians will be well on their way to their second-straight league title, for they have already beaten Yale and Princeton. Should Harvard win, however, the Crimson and the Green would be tied for first with four points apiece and Harvard, already victors over the Tiger, will stand a good chance of nosing out Dartmouth. After tomorrow the Indians will have only three games left to play to Harvard's four.

Dartmouth Looks Good

In its first appearance here this year, Dartmouth had its confidence shattered a bit by the Junior Olympics, who won 6 to 5. Harvard had already beaten the youngsters 3 to 1. Saturday night, Dartmouth won over Princeton 5 to 3, while Harvard was losing to the St. Nick's 3 to 2.

On the basis of season's record alone, Dartmouth appears to have the edge on Harvard. The Indians have won 10 and lost three, and scored 82 goals to their opponents' 32. The Johnnies have won five and lost five, and scored 31 goals to their opponents' 34.

Then again, the team from Hanover seems to have better balance than the one from Cambridge. Coach Eddie Jeremiah can count on two good lines, a rugged defense and a seasoned goalie, while Harvard's Clark Hodder has only one outstanding line, a defense which has been getting better as the season progresses, and three goalies, the best of whom has too many bad moments.

Harvard May Surprise

Be that as it may, this Harvard team has been one of surprises all along the way this season, and it is just possible it may do the unexpected tomorrow night. Under its new coaching system, the team has gone ahead to win over a highly-publicized Southern California outfit, Princeton, and Queen's. Yet this was exactly the same team which lost to Boston University and was severely trounced by Toronto 11 to 1.

Harvard, of course, looks best when its scoring, back-checking wave of Capt. Austie Harding, Joe Patrick, and Warren Winslow are on the ice. Coach Hodder will start it as usual, as well as the regular defense of Charlie Houghton and Win Jameson. In goal will be Vin Freedley. Harvard's second line is composed of Phil Cutler at left wing, Dave Eaton at center and Fred deRham at right wing, while Bob Perkins and Bill Coleman will play the alternate defense.

Dartmouth Starters

For Dartmouth, Coach Jeremiah will start his ace trio of Bud Foster at center and Johnny Kelley and Dave Walsh on the wings. On defense he will use Capt. Jim Feeley and Bob Campbell, and in goal the veteran Wes Goding. For a second line he will play Fred Maloon between Dan Sullivan and Junie Merriam, both of whom played on the first line with Capt. Dick Lewis last year. Mal Cross and Art Larkin are alternate defensemen.

On Friday of this week Harvard travels to New Haven for its first meeting this season with Yale, while on Saturday Dartmouth goes to New Jersey for its return game with Princeton. All three games will also count in the Triple I League standing.

Terriers Begin Last Road Trip Of Hoop Season

Boston University's varsity basketball squad takes to the road for its remaining four games to wind up its 1938-39 court schedule. The Terriers play M. I. T. at Cambridge tomorrow night, travel to Trinity Saturday, play Williams at Williamstown on Feb. 24 and conclude with Massachusetts State at Amherst the following night.

To date the Terriers have won seven and lost three, and have won their last four games in a row. The past two victories over Tufts and Colby were particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the Scarlet and White was without the services of Red Kopecky at center and Bob Pence, reserve center.

Coach Collard shifted Russ Lawry from forward to center and moved George Pantano up to the first club. Pantano, who as freshman captain last year scored 199 points and set a B. U. record of 30 points in one game, was a bit disappointing in his debut as a regular against Tufts. Against Colby, however, he started to click in a fashion reminiscent of his freshman year, and in remaining games is expected to press Nechtem for high-scoring honors. With Pantano on the first club, every member, with the exception of Russ Lawry, is from Chelsea.

Another unexpected development has been the play of Harold Goodier, who hails from Portland, Maine. Goodier, who stands 6ft. 4in. tall but who apparently lacked the experience for varsity competition, virtually won the Tufts game with ten points. Against Colby he also scored ten points in less than ten minutes of play.

Nation's Stars To Run Tonight In Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (AP)—Headed by such famed campaigners as Glenn Cunningham, Don Lash, John Borican and Earle Meadows, the leading track performers will compete here tonight at the second annual K. of C. indoor track games.

Cunningham is entered in the Bishop Francis P. Keough mile, feature event of the card, and will be opposed by Lash, Joe McCluskey, the old Fordham star, and Archie San Romani, the musical Kansan, who ran his best mile of the season at the B. A. A. games Saturday night.

Borican, the Shore A. C. star, will start in the 1,000-yard fixture with Ross Bush of the Southern California A. A., Les MacMitchell of N. Y. U., Francis Slater of Fordham, and Curtis Giddings of N. Y. U., as his chief rivals.

The 600-yard races are listed. Jim Herbert of N. Y. U. heading one and Harold Cagle, Oklahoma Baptist, Wesley Wallace of Fordham, Dick Gill of the B. A. A. and Howie Borck, former Manhattan ace and now a school teacher in Providence, the other.

Meadows, another of the coast contingent, is the feature entrant in the pole vault, while the high jump has attracted such noted leapers as Mel Walker of Toledo, Dave Albritton of Cleveland, Art Byrnes of Manhattan, and Les Steers of San Mateo, Calif.

In the top relay races, N. Y. U. will race Holy Cross, Brown opposes Bowdoin, Rhode Island faces Boston College, and Manhattan and New Hampshire will run against Middlebury and Tufts.

Burke to Kansas City

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Goalie Claude Burke, property of the Montreal National Hockey League Club, has been acquired by Kansas City of the American Hockey Association, William P. Grant, co-owner of the Greyhounds, announced.

Coach Cariss Must Replace Two Pitchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—When informal indoor baseball practice gets under way at the University of Pennsylvania Wednesday, Dr. Walter Cariss, veteran coach, will find that two of his three starting pitchers of last season are not available and that three of the four catchers who won letter awards last spring are missing.

Starting his nineteenth season as coach of the Red and Blue diamond squad, Cariss will be without the services of George Rusznak, left-handed regular and John Conway, who hurled from the other side of the plate.

Rusznak did not return to the University last fall for his final year while Conway received his diploma in June. Sonny Brown, starting catcher two years ago and first-string substitute last season, is another who deserted the halls of learning for a business career. Walter Cowan and Robert Lafferty, substitute catchers have graduated.

Brickley is Back

Only Payson Brickley, right-handed hurler, remains from last year's letter-winning pitchers. James Pawley, who gained some experience in relief roles, is the only other member of last year's pitching corps who is expected to report for the early practice drills.

Cariss is fortunate in having Charley Morris, former Louisville (Ky.) High School star, returning to hold down the catching position. A hard hitter, a capable handler of pitchers and a quick thinker, Morris ranks as one of the best catchers Pennsylvania has had in years.

Much is expected from three members of last year's freshman team which went through the season undefeated by winning seven games from high, prep and college freshman teams. Tony Caputo, a lanky, right-handed flinger; John Schmidheiser, who hurls from the same side, and Arthur Caplan, another orthodox hurler; showed considerable promise last season. The first named, in particular, is regarded as ready for varsity duty. His most notable achievement last season was the holding of Hill School to four hits and no runs.

Fred Brannon, who did the bulk of the catching for the freshman nine a season ago and Frank Reagan, who caught in two games, are the best of the new wearers of the mask and windpad. The latter, a star back on the football team last fall, was one of the hardest hitters on the first-year team.

Same Infield Available

The same infield and two of the three regular outfielders of last season will attempt to hold their positions against an influx of sophomores. Herb Ogden, first base; Chuck Diven, captain of the team, second base; Richard Trexler, shortstop, and Bernie Hahn, third base, will report.

Only Walter Shinn, who led the team in hitting last year, will be missing when the outfielders report. The football captain of last fall decided to forego his final year of collegiate ball to go South with a major-league team. Bill Dignan, right fielder, and Bob McDonald, left fielder, will be present. Joe George, a substitute of promise last season, and Nate Stauffer, are other varsity outfield possibilities.

Dodgers Sign Gembis

DETROIT (AP)—George Gembis, star backfield man of the Wayne University football team the last three seasons, has signed a one-year contract with the Brooklyn Club of the National Professional League. He was drafted by the Dodgers last fall.

Barnwall Wins Slalom

MANCHESTER, Vt., Feb 14 (AP)—Nicholas Barnwall of the Amateur Ski Club of New York won the Southern Vermont slalom championship yesterday with a combined time of 80s. for the two runs. A. Freeman, unattached, of Williamstown, Mass., finished second with a total of 81s.

Stanford Track Prospects—Four-Way Tie in N. H. L. Scoring—British Comment

Templeton Faces Problem Of Juggling Track Hopes

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —The master juggler has another problem. In other words, Robert Lyman (Dink) Templeton again faces the necessity of shifting men from one event to another and back again if the 1939 Stanford track and field team hopes to compete on anything like an even basis with powerhouses such as Southern California and California.

Templeton's juggling of such stars as Jack Weiershauser, Ray Malott, Ed Burrows, and others met with great success and produced many "Iron Man" stunts. The Indian mentor has a little more depth in some events than he has been able to muster in recent years.

In Clyde Jeffrey, Dink has one of the greatest sprint prospects in Pacific Coast history. Jeffrey, a transfer from Riverside Junior College, ran the fastest 220 of the year in 1938—20.5 seconds—and turned in six consecutive 9.6 races in the 100-yard dash. Jeffrey is a big, powerful boy who has not yet reached his limit. With Clyde in the 100 will be Capt. Stan Hiserman, who ran 9.8 a year ago, and should at least equal that mark this season. Dick Carew is running better than ever before and appears to be headed for a good season.

Williamson Coming

Craig Williamson, the boy who many said was too short to make a good quarter miler, is certain to be a top-notcher in the one lap event. Craig's best time to date is 48.9, but the stocky little fellow looks ready to knock plenty off that mark before the season is far advanced. Ernie Clark, up from the freshman team, has already turned in a 49.5 race, and can do much better in all probability. Les. Johnson, a 50 flat man from San Mateo Junior College, has good possibilities. Among others who may be drafted to help with a relay lap is hurdler Dick Simpson, who has run 51 flat and will improve considerably.

Templeton will be called upon to do most of his juggling in the 880, mile, and two mile. Ernie Clark, Paul Moore, Marston Girard, Barney Ferguson, John Emanuel, and Al Soldate might be able to take the majority of points in these three events against any competition, but the big problem is how to use these six boys to best advantage. Clark has run a 1:56.7 half mile in practice, but has been picking up speed regularly, and may turn out to be a better quarter miler. Moore, a transfer from Fullerton Junior College, is second only to Ben Eastman as a middle distance prospect, in Templeton's opinion. A real picture runner, Paul negotiated the half in 1:54.7 some weeks ago, and was nosed out by Girard in a 4:20.6 mile. The Fullerton lad has run only one two mile in his life and his time was 10:04 in spite of the fact that he had run a 1:56 half mile only an hour before. The following night he turned in his 1:54.7.

Girard in Two Mile

Girard's 4:20.6 mile is very impressive, but even so, this slender lad who transferred from San Mateo Junior College, may develop into a better two miler. Although he has run the eight lap event only three times, Girard has a best time of 9:47, and is certain to do much better. Ferguson has a 1:57.4 half to his credit, Emanuel made marks of 1:57.3 for the 880, 4:23.9 for the mile, and 9:39 for the two mile in practice jaunts last fall, and appears to be headed for a fine season. Soldate, a sophomore who is just learning to run, ran the two mile in 10:05 recently.

Three men of apparently very equal ability—Bill Hawkins, Dick Simpson, and Sid Hayes—will take care of the high hurdles. Although not consistent under 15 flat, Hawkins and Simpson each did 14.9 for the Indians last season, and Hayes ran 15 seconds for the frosh. Templeton considers Hayes practically as good a prospect as Sam Klopstock, great Stanford hurdler of a few years ago. Hawkins and Simpson did 24.4 in the lows last season and Hayes ran 24.8. Capt. Stan Hiserman is the best in this event inasmuch as he did 23.8 a year ago, and looks to be faster now. Paul Huston may be a surprise.

Good Weight Men

It appears that Templeton will come up with his customary fine group of weight men. In the shot, he will have Bill Wohle, transfer from San Mateo Junior College; Stan Andersen, junior; Al Grey, sophomore; and Bill Trout, from Bakersfield Junior College. Wohle has tossed the iron ball 50 feet 4½ inches in practice, while Andersen had a best mark of 50ft. 5½in last season. Either or both may be up around 52 feet by mid-season. Gray put 48-4 as a freshman but has been handicapped by a bad knee and has not been able to work as much as the others. Trout, the biggest man of the lot, had done very little shot putting before coming to Stanford and has already reached 45ft. 10in.

The discus throwers are headed by 1938 NCAA and AAU Champion Pete Zagar, whose best mark of 167ft. 5½in. marks him as a definite threat to the existing world's record. Andersen had trouble mastering the discus last year and did no better than 145 feet but appears to be vastly improved and should be well over 150 feet before the season is very old. Hampton Pool, a third gridder, looks like a great prospect. Pool has not tossed the platter since he was a freshman at the University of California but has reached 144 feet in practice. This big boy, who had his high school training under "Tiny" Hartranft, Templeton's first world record discus thrower, is coming along nicely and can go far.

Bob Kenyon, transfer from Sacramento Junior College, is the best bet in the pole vault with his practice mark of 13 feet. Walt McKenzie vaulted 12ft. 6in. as a freshman last year.

Wulff Handicapped

Russ Wulff, who was handicapped most of last season by injuries, yet cleared 6ft. 6in., should be one of the leading high jumpers in this section, if not in the country, if his early practice work means anything. Wulff will be backed by Jim Lincoln, whose best mark as a freshman in 1938 was 6-4. Dick Gonzales and Bill Rumbley, with marks of 6-2 and 6-1, respectively, may develop.

Although Ray Brown did not develop as fast as had been expected last year, his mark of 23ft. 5in. in the broad jump is not his limit by any means. Ray was handicapped by injuries but is off to a good start, having come very close to 23 feet in early practice sessions. Hugh Gallarneaufi of football and boxing fame, is trying his hand at broad jumping and has already leaped 21 feet in spite of the fact that he has never jumped before.

Bill Braheny is expected to pick up where he left off last year in the javelin. Bill's best is 194 feet. John Steers couldn't better 180 feet a year ago but may improve on that distance considerably. Surprise package in this event may be Tony Calvelli, fighting little center on the Indian football team. Tony never threw the spear before but has a tremendous whip in his arm and is catching on rapidly.

Bank on Burgess —By Pap'

KAMPOURIS
CISSELL
HASLIN
RAN
CHIOZZA
THE GIANTS TRIED FIVE MEN AT SECOND LAST SEASON, DURING WHITEHEAD'S ABSENCE, WITHOUT SUCCESS
Burgess WHITEHEAD
HOPES TO RETURN TO HIS OLD POST AT SECOND FOR THE GIANTS AFTER A YEAR IN RETIREMENT
EVEN DICK BARTELL, AT SHORT, HAD A POOR SEASON WITHOUT BURGESS
PAP'

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Dave Schriner Facing Chance To Top Others

MONTREAL, Feb. 14 (AP)—Although it's anybody's race right now, there seems to be a good chance for Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, the clever left winger of the New York Americans, to win the National Hockey League's individual scoring crown for the third time.

He's already among the two-time winners with such fellows as Bill Cook, Chuck Conacher, Howie Morenz, Babe Dye, Newsy Lalonde, and Joe Malone. None of them ever came through a third time, and only Conacher remains active. But Schriner is up in a four-way tie for the lead in the current race.

Passing Himself

What's more, Schriner's position demonstrates his versatility. When he won the title in 1936 and 1937, he was on the receiving end of a lot of brilliant passes from Art Chapman. This season he's doing the passing himself, collecting 22 of his 32 points so far on assists. He's the league's leading play-maker.

Sharing the lead with Sweeney are Johnny Gottselig of Chicago, who was alone at the top in all but one of the previous weekly lists; Syl Apps of Toronto, and Toe Blake of Montreal. They're all distinct threats, especially Apps, who teams up with last year's champion, Gordie Drillon, on the Maple Leaf line. Blake registered last week's biggest gain with four goals and two assists.

Tie for Seventh

Another oddity seen in this week's records is the tie for seventh place at 26 points. Three New York Rangers—Bryan Hextall, Clint Smith, and Phil Watson—have this total along with Drillon. Another Ranger, Alex Shibicky, is the leading goal getter with 17, but he has only six assists.

Toronto's Red Horner remains at the top of the penalty list with 65 minutes to 56 for Art Coulter of the Rangers. Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Gottselig, Chicago	13	19	32
Schriner, Americans	10	22	32
Apps, Toronto	13	19	32
Blake, Montreal	15	17	32
Anderson, Americans	10	19	29
Barry, Detroit	9	18	27
Hextall, Rangers	14	12	26
Smith, Rangers	11	15	26
Watson, Rangers	10	16	26
Drillon, Toronto	15	11	26
Stewart, Americans	12	13	25
Howe, Detroit	10	14	24
Carr, Americans	12	12	24
Haynes, Montreal	4	20	24
Shibicky, Rangers	17	6	23
N. Colville, Rangers	11	12	23
Wiseman, Americans	10	12	22
Desilets, Chicago	11	11	22
Gagnon, Montreal	7	15	22
Cain, Montreal	11	10	21
Bauer, Boston	8	13	21
Hiller, Rangers	7	13	20
Schmidt, Boston	10	10	20

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Umpire

We have recently seen a great innovation in the baseball world. We refer to the honoring of an umpire. Who would have thought that the day would ever come when one of them would be given an award for "meritorious service?" And yet that is just what the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America did at its annual dinner.

Wide World
Bill Klem

When it has come to giving out any praise or honors in connection with the National game, the umpire has been the "forgotten" man. While the star players have been listening to the plaudits of the crowds, he has more often than not been listening to all sorts of criticism. It was his duty to see that the plays were called right, and no matter how hard he tried, many a time the decisions would be far from satisfactory to players and spectators.

Times Have Changed

While the umpire's duties are much the same today as they were in the previous century, his lot is far different. In olden times he was treated with much less respect. He was not only the recipient of abusive words, but oftentimes was the target for pop bottles and other missiles. And more than once have we seen it necessary to have him escorted from the field.

But this condition does not prevail today. And this is largely due to the firm stand taken by Ban Johnson when he was President of the American League. The support which he gave to his umpires soon made the players realize that riding them was no part of baseball. This kept the game under better control, and when a game is well controlled the spectators accept the decisions with more grace.

Klem Well Deserved the Honor

In picking Bill Klem for the first "meritorious award" to go to an umpire, the writers certainly honored one of the greatest of all time. No man that ever called a ball or strike has contributed more to the game. He started working in the National League in 1905, and has been at it ever since. It is his claim that he never called one wrong. As to the correctness of this, we do not care to say; but we will assert that his work has made him stand out as one of the very best.

And while praising Klem it might be well to say a word for some of the other umpires who have made lasting names for themselves. Tim Hurst was one of the greatest. It was he who coined the famous saying, "You can't beat thim hours." And when he made a decision the players and spectators alike knew that he meant it. Hank O'Day was another who always had full control over the game. And they worked in the days when one instead of four umpires officiated.

Coming down to later times we would mention Silk O'Loughlin. Who of those that heard it will ever forget his "Strike, Tuh." Then we would name Billy Evans, Tommy Connolly, Bill Dinneen, the former pitcher; E. C. Quigley, basketball and football official as well, and George Moriarty, the poet umpire. And few indeed are the umpires of today who do not do their work in such a way as to win the respect of players and spectators alike, even though some of their decisions are not received with unanimous approval.

So the next time we go to a baseball game, let us not forget to show more respect for the man in blue.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

With five veterans on the squad, Alabama should have a good varsity golf team this year. . . . Bobby Wallace, chief scout for the Cincinnati Reds, predicts that Elmar Sorenson, rookie second baseman, will be the man to watch in the Reds' infield this year.

April 10 to 15 will be "Baseball Week" on the Purdue campus. The varsity will play the Pittsburgh Pirates the last day. . . . Eighteen of the oarsmen on the California varsity squad come from Berkeley. . . . Joe Simpson, formerly with the New York Americans, coaches a team in the Tropical Hockey League in Miami.

Fred Swan, Temple's new head football coach, formerly coached the line at Colgate and Wisconsin. . . . Purdue will make its first football trip to the Pacific Coast next fall when it goes to meet Santa Clara in San Francisco. . . . It looks as if Minnesota might add the Big Ten basketball championship to that of football. This year's Western open golf championship will be held at the Medinah Country Club.

Leighton Lifts North American Skating Crown

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—Showing the form that won him a place on the 1940 American Olympic team, Charles Leighton of Minneapolis yesterday lifted the North American speed skating crown from the head of Chicago's Vic Ronchetti.

Maddy Horn of Beaver Dam, Wis., the National Women's Champion, won the senior women's title with Janet Milne, defending titleholder, failing to score a single point.

Totals 110 Points

Leighton piled up a grand total of 110 points, taking first in the 440 and the five-mile, second in the three-quarter and 220, and third in the half-mile.

Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee, another Olympic skater, took runner-up honors with 80 points, which included victories in the mile and half-mile.

Tied for third place at 40 points each were Ronchetti, Kenny Bartholomew of Minneapolis, the National Champion, and Eddie Schroeder of Chicago. Schroeder failed to compete in the last day's program, which was moved here from nearby Saranac Lake.

The men's title remained in doubt until the skater breasted the tape in the last event—the three-quarter mile, which Bartholomew won. Lamb, who was tied with Leighton for the lead at the end of the second day, failed to place in the three-quarter. Johnny Quigg of St. John, N. B., Canada, taking the third spot.

Decided in Final

It also took the final event, the half-mile, to decide the women's title, which Miss Horn won with 130 points. Mary Dolan of Minneapolis won the final event, but the Beaver Dam girl's second place kept her ahead in the final standing. Miss Dolan totaled 120 points for runner-up honors. Helen Bahil of Elmhurst, L. I., the new York State and Middle Atlantic Champion, was third with 40 points.

Three new records were established on the final day of the event, all registered by junior and intermediate competitors.

Fourteen-year-old Geraldine Neuhfer of Cleveland broke the world mark for the half-mile by skating the distance in 1m. 32.8s. The previous record was 1m. 33.9s.

Arthur Van Dyke of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., set a new national mark in the junior half-mile event with a time of 1m. 23.4s., the former record being 1m. 24s. flat.

A new world mark also was claimed for Joe McDonald of Saginaw, Mich., in the intermediate half-mile. Officials said his time of 1m. 16s. clipped two seconds off the previous mark. McDonald finished second, however, to Leonard Schallehn of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in the intermediate division.

And Talking of . . Table Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Junior Champion Wins Senior Title

LONDON—First, a picture of a little girl climbing over the garden wall with her brother, en route for a surreptitious game of table tennis at the adjacent Herga Club, Harrow.

Second, a picture of the same little girl—not so little now, though—climbing up onto the dais of victory in a mighty darkened hall at Wembley, here, with a silver spotlight focused down upon her and the Union Jack being solemnly hoisted as the crowd roars welcome to the new woman champion of England.

And there you have in two scenes the story of the 16-year-old Jean Nicoll's rise to fame—the most spectacular in the history of a game that has made a decidedly spectacular rise itself.

But this is not the whole story. For Jean had preluded her victory in the 1939 English Women's Open Singles Championship by winning the girls' event. So, at one and the same meeting, the new junior table tennis champion became the new senior champion.

Also Lawn Tennis Champion

Normally, Jean, who is also the national Junior Champion for lawn tennis, plays a free and hard-hitting game of table tennis. But in the women's final at Wembley, against the experienced Dora Emdin, she did not set things going in the usual vein. However, her defense was extremely good, she coolly survived a crisis when she was 0—8 down in the last game, and she gave proof of a real "match temperament" by winning the match at 19—21, 21—15, 20—22, 21—16, 21—17.

An even more remarkable pull up from the rear was made in the final of the men's singles, in which the celebrated ex-Austrian players, R. Bergmann and B. Vana, came into opposition. The former lost the first two games. But he then began to play the most amazing stuff. Time and again he left his opponent just standing. Which is quite a feat in itself because Vana (reigning world's champion) so seldom seems to be just standing when he is playing table tennis. He is on springs all the while.

Reliable critics who have watched a great deal of table tennis volunteer the opinion that certain of the purple patches in this match deserve to rank with the greatest rallies in which the great Vikto Barna was concerned during his heyday.

Striking Tribute

The 1939 championships of England were one more striking tribute to the greatly enhanced status of table tennis. The preliminary stages were decided at no less famous and commodious a center than the Albert Hall—four tables occupied the main floor and there were others in the top gallery—and the final matches took place at the Wembley Pool and Sports Arena.

The attendances were big all the time. Which is not surprising when you come to consider the great number of people who play the game these days. And play it seriously, in the leagues that have come into existence in nearly all parts of the country.

Particularly encouraging to those who take the long view in such matters is the form of the youngsters. They seem to mature at the game so rapidly. Why, in the final of the boys' singles, I saw Merritt, of Caterham, putting up a most impressive display. And it is only a short while back that he was pointed out to me as "a beginner with possibilities" at the Caterham Valley Club.

Strachan Regains National Squash Singles Trophy

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Donald Strachan of Philadelphia regained the National squash racquets singles title yesterday with a decisive three-game victory over Stanley Galowin of New York City. Strachan, National Champion in 1935, ran through the ambidextrous New Yorker without losing a game, 15—8, 15—11, 15—11.

A former Princeton University squash star, Strachan is the present Pennsylvania State Champion.

In the first game neither finalist could gain an edge until after Galowin tied the score at 6-all. Then Strachan moved ahead and won easily. The score was tied three times in the second match before Strachan put on the pressure to take four straight points.

J. M. Walsh, also of Philadelphia, took the veterans' title, for entrants over 40, with a straight-set victory over Lucian Strong of Minneapolis. The scores were 15—7, 15—7, 15—12.

Strong offered little opposition to Walsh, playing his first year among the veterans, in the first two games, but gave the Philadelphian a hard battle in the final game.

American Six Wins Swiss Exhibition

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 14 (AP)—The United States hockey team, runner-up to Canada in the World Amateur Championships, defeated the Lausanne-Berne team, 4 to 0, in an exhibition match yesterday.

Although Muller, the Swiss National team's goalkeeper, played for the home team, the Americans won easily. George (Pud) Quirk of Providence, R. I., scored twice in the second period and once in the third. Alan Dan of St. Paul made the other goal near the end of the final period.

The game, played before 3,000 spectators, was the last appearance of the Americans in Switzerland.

Australia to Field Same Davis Cup Team

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 14 (AP)—The same squad that was defeated by the United States in last year's international net competition will carry the Australian challenge into the 1939 Davis Cup play.

The Australian Lawn Tennis Association announced today the squad would be made up of John Bromwich, the two-hand back-hander; Adrian Quist, and the veteran Jack Crawford, with Harry Hopman again named captain and manager.

Linney Crew Wins

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—Bob Linney drove his Lyon Mountain crew through a snowstorm today on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run to win the 1940 American Olympic Team bobsled four-man tryouts.

Holding his lead gained in the first two heats Feb. 12, Linney finished the four required mile runs in 4m. 37.59s.

Francis Tyler, Lake Placid policeman, led his crew into second place, followed by Curtis Stevens of Lake Placid, who barely nosed out Bucky Wells of Keene Valley, N. Y.

College Football Titlists Not Leading in Basketball

NEW YORK (AP)—The leading men of the 1938 football season are not faring so well on the basketball courts this season, although several of them are in positions to shoot at court titles.

Oklahoma is the only one of the major Conference football champions that also is holding the lead in basketball and the Sooners' current hold on the top rung of the Big Six ladder is, to say the least, a precarious one. Georgetown and Carnegie Tech, tied for first in the Eastern Basketball Conference, also have claims to the double lead. There is no similar football circuit, but Georgetown was undefeated on the gridiron and Carnegie did not lose to an eastern team.

The football champions and basketball leaders of the major groups follow:

Conference	Football	Basketball
Eastern "Ivy" League	Cornell	Dartmouth
Southern	Duke	Wake Forest
Southeastern	Tennessee	Florida
Big Ten	Minnesota	Indiana
Big Six	Oklahoma	Oklahoma
Missouri Valley	Drake	Oklahoma Aggies
Southwest	Texas Christian	Texas-South. Methodist (tie)
Big Seven	Utah	Colorado
Pacific Coast	Southern Calif.	California (Southern)
		Oregon (Northern)

(Note: Eastern "Ivy" League is not formally organized; Cornell had best record of teams in basketball league.)

College Fencing
Columbia 16, Yale 11.

College Swimming
Columbia 62, Colgate 13.

I. C. 4-A. Program Changed

Acting on the complaint of the college vaulters and high jumpers that they deemed qualifying trials unnecessary in their events, the championship committee of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. has rearranged its program for the eighteenth annual I. C. 4-A. indoor meet to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 4.

Asa S. Bushnell, chairman of the committee and director of the championships, announces that the vaulters and high jumpers will have their competition all in one piece at the championships. This was the procedure before last year when the method of qualifying trials in the afternoon and finals at night was instituted.

Richard V. Ganslen, of Columbia, National A. A. U. indoor champion, winner of the Millrose vault at 14 feet recently, spoke on behalf of the vaulters when he asked for the elimination of the trials. Unlike broad jumpers, shotputters and weightmen, whose qualifying efforts count in the finals, the vaulters and high jumpers who qualify for the finals must cover the same ground twice.

It was the I. C. 4-A. intention to weed out the lesser participants with afternoon qualifying. With the new arrangement, however, the pole vault event will be started at 6 p. m., the high jump at 7 p. m. The I. C. 4-A. committee reckons that the final stages of the vault and the high jump thus will be on when the crowd assembles at 8 p. m. and the spectators will see at least an hour of vaulting and jumping by the five ultimate point winners.

Incidentally the vaulting and jumping will be exceptionally good in the Intercollegiates this year. Dick Ganslen, winner of the I. C. 4-A. indoor title as a sophomore and runnerup last year, is having his greatest season. He started by beating the two Californians, Meadows and Warmerdam, rated the greatest vaulters in the world. Ganslen expects to crack Keith Brown's I. C. 4-A. record of 14ft. 3¼in., made in 1935 when Brown was a Yale senior.

Artie Byrnes, Manhattan junior, who set an I. C. 4-A. record of 6ft. 6in. in winning last year, will be the defending champion in the high jump.

Streatham Club Withdraws

LONDON (CP Cable)—The Streatham Club of the English National Hockey League announced Feb. 13 it was withdrawing from the circuit in protest against suspension of three players by the British Ice Hockey Association.

Streatham defied the ban imposed Feb. 8 on Right Winger Jules Blais of Victoriaville, Que.; Center Gordon Day of Ottawa and Goalie Louis St. Denis of Ottawa. That night they used the three players and defeated Brighton Tigers 5-4.

The game was awarded to Brighton and Managing Director A. E. Warman asked the B. I. H. A. to reconsider the suspensions against the three Streatham players. The players had been barred for misconduct in a previous game.

Warman claimed Streatham could not have raised a team to play Brighton without the suspended players because six other players were out of action. When the B. I. H. A. refused to reconsider its decision, the club announced its withdrawal.

Warman said the club was meeting all its financial obligations to players and added that the team might tour the continent before disbanding. Streatham's action will be discussed by the B. I. H. A. Council.

Wembley Monarchs Win

LONDON (CP Cable)—Wembley Monarchs drew out of a third-place tie with Lions, their stable-mates in the National Hockey League, by defeating the other Wembley outfit, 4-1, Feb. 13.

40 Entries for Illinois Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—An increased entry list over last year finds 40 universities and colleges have signified their intention of competing in the sixteenth annual Illinois Relay Carnival Feb. 18. They are:

Universities — Northwestern, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio State, Chicago, Purdue, Minnesota, Notre Dame, Marquette, Missouri, Kansas, Wayne, Michigan State, Kansas State, Iowa State, Washington U., (St. Louis,) Drake, and Illinois.

Colleges—Bradley, Butler, Loyola (Chicago), Armour, North Central, Oklahoma A. and M., Monmouth, Toledo, Grinnell, Simpson, Yankton, Alabama Poly, Western State (Mich.) Teachers, Eastern Illinois State Normal, Iowa State Teachers, Indiana State Teachers, Cape Girardeau Teachers, Kansas State Teachers (Pittsburg), Kansas State Teachers (Emporia), Northern Illinois State Normal, and Michigan Normal.

Among outstanding athletes entered are Bill Watson, shot-put and broad jump champion; Elmer Gedeon, high-hurdles champion; Wes Allen, high jumper, and Ralph Schwarzkopf, third to Greg Rice and Don Lash in the Millrose two-mile, of Michigan; Rice and Ed Beinor, shot-put, Notre Dame; Harley Howells and Bob Lewis, sprinters, Ohio State; Mel Trutt, distance star, Indiana; Ed Burke, indoor high jump record holder, Marquette; Wilbur Greer, sprinter, Michigan State, and John Munski, Big Six mile and two-mile champion, Missouri.

Elmer Hackney, national collegiate shot-put champion, Kansas State; John Davenport, Big Ten sprint champion, Chicago; Art Bodeau, middle-distance star, Purdue; Bill Southworth, miler, Butler, and Bob Diefenthaler, high jumper, and Bob Ashley, sprinter, Illinois.

St. Petersburg-Havana Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This yachting center will be the scene of a week of festivities preceding the tenth annual St. Petersburg-Havana sailing race, as leading yachtsmen of the United States and Canada gather here for the anniversary celebration. The race statrs at noon, March 4, off Recreation Pier.

E. C. Robison is general chariman of the race, representing the St. Petersburg Yacht Club, and Commodore Rafael Posso of Havana is chairman of the Cuban participation in the annual classic, with festivities on the other side of the straits scheduled to be the most elaborate in the history of the event.

Among the craft entered in the race are Stormy Weather, Robert W. Jackson's yacht from New York, winner of the Miami-Nassau race the last two years; Babe, a 30-foot sloop which Commodore Hugh Matheson of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, Miami, sailed to victory in 1936; Starlight, last year's winner, owned by Albert Fay of Houston, Texas; the 50-foot schooner Abenaki, owned by Commodore Mason P. Rumney of the Bay View Yacht Club, Detroit; Wakiva, 70-foot yawl owned by Edward Harkness of New York; Sonny, 54-foot cutter owned by Albert Pierce of New York and Key West; Dixie Girl, 32-foot cutter owned by Joseph Scruggs of Pensacola.

Elizabeth McCaw and the 55-foot cutter Britzen, owned by R. J. Reynolds of Sapelo, Ga.; Alondra, 58-foot schooner, skippered by H. G. Fawnes of Stamford, Conn.; Josephine II, Detroit, 55-foot ketch owned by William A. Petzold, and Shellback, 61-foot schooner owned by R. E. Lee of Houston, Texas.

The race is run over a course of 284 nautical miles from Recreation Pier here, along the Florida coast, and across the straits to the Havana harbor entrance opposite historic Morro Castle.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh 42, Georgetown 41.
Pennsylvania 40, Columbia 35.
Notre Dame 35, Syracuse 34.
Loyola (Chicago) 44, George Washington 33.
Indiana 46, Chicago 37.
Purdue 38, Minnesota 20.
Northwestern 27, Wisconsin 27.
Illinois 35, Michigan 28.
Michigan State 35, Marquette 29.
Kentucky 39, Mississippi State 28.
Davis and Elkins 59, St. Vincent 52.
Georgetown (Ky.) 37, Union 27.
Eastern (Ky.) Teachers 44, Centre 27.
Oregon State 42, Idaho 29.
Oklahoma A. & M. 42, Washington (St. Louis) 23.
Creighton 44, Grinnell 38.
Drake 32, Washburn 30.
Tulsa 35, St. Louis 36.
Louisiana State 50, Mississippi 48.
Georgia 42, Florida 32.

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Boston Amusements—The New Play, Organ Music, Art, Radio

Gertrude Lawrence Starred In 'Susan and God' at Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

Rachel Crothers is one of our most distinguished playwrights and Gertrude Lawrence is one of the best liked of actresses lent to us by England in recent years. Together they have had a great success with "Susan and God." The piece ran all last winter in New York, it has been on tour all this season, and after its Boston engagement, which opened last night at the Shubert Theater, it is going to continue its course elsewhere, although with a new star. So it was not surprising that last night's audience greeted the comedy with manifest pleasure.

It is always satisfying to observe the work of an accomplished craftsman. Miss Crothers knows her job. She knows how to choose her characters, how to introduce them, how to set one against another in a contest of wills, how to arrange suspense, how to build up effects, how to bring about a persuasive dénouement; and in the meantime how to provide the requisite number of laughs and the appropriate number of catches in the throat.

* * *

In the present play she has done all these things and done them well. For her central figure, Susan, she has brought out a familiar type, the flibbertigibbet, charming, well-to-do, inconsequential, self-centered, spoiled. Susan's latest hobby is a religious movement, sponsored under the most aristocratic auspices. The test of her convictions comes when she is called upon to spend a whole summer with her husband, who is a drunkard, and her adolescent daughter, who bores her. She manages to put up with it, nearly loses her husband and gets him back for the final curtain.

Not perhaps a novel plot, but a serviceable framework for drawing-room comedy, and well filled in with bright lines and effective scenes. At first everything is hard and glittering, according to the formula. Then the serious note is struck with the entrance of the husband and the daughter, there are brief moments of tender sentiment or emotional tension between husband and wife, between parents and child, between incidental persons. But quickly a return to the gay comedic note, and then at last the reconciliation.

* * *

As Miss Crothers had directed as usual her own production, we must conclude that the performance was according to her wishes. But oddly enough, it was in the performance more than in the play that the production put a strain upon our willing suspension of disbelief. It was lacking in unity of style and in smoothness of rhythm. Its dynamics were all black and white. It shifted suddenly from comedy to farce, from farce to emotional drama, from there to melodrama, and back. Just as you made up your mind it was one sort of thing, it became another, and for no apparent reason.

Possibly the long run had something to do with this effect. Possibly the players have fallen into a routine which has become a little loose in the joints. Possibly that is why Miss Lawrence permitted herself exaggerations of manner and inflection, and why Paul McGrath, who played the husband shouted at one moment and in the next, keyed his voice so low that it was difficult to hear him. But that could hardly have been why these two principal players brought to their parts such completely disparate styles of acting.

Nancy Coleman gave a sympathetic impersonation of the adolescent daughter, within the lines laid down for her; but was she not a rather naïve child to come out of so sophisticated a background? Eleanor Audley made credible a tweedy girl who was in love with Susan's husband.

'Susan and God'

Shubert Theater—Beginning Monday evening, Feb. 13, 1939, John Golden presents, for three weeks only, Gertrude Lawrence in "Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers, with Paul McGrath. The cast:

Irene Burroughs....Natalie Schafer
Michael O'Hara.....Frank Fenton
Leeds.....John D. Seymour
Charlotte Marley...Eleanor Audley
Hutchins Stubbs.....Fred Leslie
Leonora Stubbs.....Edith Atwater
Clyde Rochester.....David Byrne
Susan Trexel...Gertrude Lawrence
Barrie Trexel.....Paul McGrath
Blossom Trexel.....Nancy Coleman

Symphony Programs

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky announces performances of Prokofieff's orchestral fairy tale, "Peter and the Wolf," for the concerts on Feb. 20 and 21 in the Monday-Tuesday series. Richard Hale will be narrator. This program will open with Mozart's Symphony in A major, K. No. 201. It also will include Schumann's Piano Concerto, Ravel's choreographic poem, "La Valse."

There will be a symphony concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Thursday evening. This program will include Vivaldi's orchestral Concerto in D minor, edited by Siloti; Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf"; and Ravel's orchestration of Mousorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

Society of Early Music

The Boston Society of Early Music will give a concert on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. The program:

J. Coperario ..... Fancy
c. 1570-1640 3 viols
G. Giacomo Gastoldi ..... Fantasia
1556-1622 2 viols
Thomas Tomkins ..... Inomine
1573-1656 4 viols
J. S. Bach ..... Sonata in D major
1685-1750 harpsichord and viola da gamba
Francois Couperin ..... La Sultane
1668-1733 4 viols and harpsichord
Claudio Monteverde ..... Tempro la cetra
1567-1643 soprano solo, with instrumental sinfonie and ritornelli
Franz Tunder ..... Solo Cantata:
"Ach Herr, lass deine lieben Engelein"
1668-1733 Soprano, 4 viols and harpsichord. Assisting artist: Olga Averino.
J. A. Schmierer...—Entrée—Sarabande—Bourrée
4 viols and harpsichord
Assisting Artist: Olga Averino
Paul Fedorowsky, descant viol; Albert Bernard, treble viol; Alfred Zighera, bass viol (viola da gamba); Gaston Dufresne, large bass viol (violene); Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord.

Wide World Studio; Annie Friedberg

Kerstin Thorborg
She will sing at the Morning Musicale in the Hotel Statler Wednesday and will be heard here later with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Myra Hess
Piano soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday afternoon, Saturday evening, Monday evening, and Tuesday afternoon.

Nadia Boulanger
Teacher, conductor, and composer, who has returned to Boston from a tour of the United States. On March 6 in Symphony Hall she will conduct a Lili Boulanger Memorial Fund Concert.

Hersholt Enjoys Radio Work And Likes to Help Others

Behind the Microphone

Jean Hersholt likes radio (which is more than you can say of some of the star performers on the air) and that's why he got Twentieth Century Fox to tear up his old contract—so he wouldn't have to do so much in pictures, for a while, and so he could do more in radio. His plans for that "more" are not definite yet, but now he has elbow room.

In the first place there's the business of the Screen Actors' Guild show. Behind that program is the Motion Picture Relief Fund, and at the head of the Relief Fund is Jean Hersholt. He doesn't like to make any point of being president, because, he says, really the Fund is simply an enterprise upon which a lot of people are concentrating time and thought and energy, and one really does not do much more than another. Mrs. Hersholt says that since her husband has been president she has scarcely been to so much as a movie with him.

"When he finished work at the studio, he tore off to the Motion Picture Relief Fund offices, and there he stayed until one or two o'clock in the morning, coming home for just long enough to get a minimum of sleep before the next day's work." But Mrs. Hersholt doesn't object to going to the movies alone, in that kind of a cause. They're both experienced in the friendly enterprise that occupies hands and hearts and heads in the cause of unfortunates. They're Danes, and there are many Danes in California, and not all of them are prosperous or self-supporting. Mrs. Hersholt says she got her experience in investigation and relief work as a volunteer for the Motion Picture Relief Fund long before Mr. Hersholt was president.

Began on Shipboard

One aspect of their work with and for Danish people—perhaps the most heart-warming and friendly aspect of all of it—goes back to a day in 1933, when the Hersholts were on shipboard, coming back from a visit to their homeland.

They were sitting on deck thinking of the wonderful times they had had, when one or the other of them said, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if some way could be found so that at least one Danish person, who couldn't otherwise afford it, could go back to the old country for a visit such as we've had?"

It was all right for them. They had money and could afford the trip. But how many Danes thought lovingly of a country in which they had been born—never expecting to see it again?

Trips to Denmark

Out of all this grew the California-Denmark Home Foundation. Mr. Hersholt hurried to San Francisco, where there is a considerable Danish colony, to have them help him shape the plan and put it in operation. There are about 5,000 Danes in and around San Francisco; perhaps 7,000 or so in and around Los Angeles. Perhaps, including the second and third generation, about 75,000 in all the United States.

How to raise the money? Well, on his own trip Mr. Hersholt had encountered a friend in the motion picture business in Denmark. He wrote to him. "Will you send me over a film which I can show to raise a fund to send some outstanding or otherwise very deserving Dane back for a look at his homeland?" And a letter came back from the film man. "Certainly I will. I am sending it as I despatch this letter to you."

The film arrived. That was the first picture with Danish dialogue brought into the United States. Even after he paid duty of 1 cent a foot for importang it, enough money was realized to finance the two trips of 1933 and 1934 and to make it evident that at least one trip could be financed each subsequent year.

Ever since then the money has been raised, by benefits got up by the Danish groups, or by the showing of another Danish-dialogue picture, sent out to Mr. Hersholt especially for the purpose.

Reception to Guests

Then he had another idea, and he wrote to one of the newspapers in Copenhagen. "I can't come myself and bear the honor guest company, as I would like to do. Don't you think your paper—in this case, the Copenhagen Politiken—would constitute itself host, and take care of the honor guest while he is in Denmark?" The newspaper thought it would be a very good idea indeed. Sometimes the people who went back to their homeland had no families, and so spent all their time as guests of the newspaper. Others spent part of the six or eight weeks available to them. And such a time!

For weeks ahead everybody talks about the fact that "Jean Hersholt's guest will be home next week, and we must see that he has a wonderful time." Mr. Hersholt doesn't like that. After all, he's only one Dane, working with many others, to arrange the funds out of which the guests go back to visit Denmark.

Every guest is presented to the King of Denmark. Every guest must have lived in California for at least 20 years, and must not have been back to Denmark within at least 15 years. Those from the West Coast always go by the East Asiatic steamship company, through the Panama Canal. Mr. Hersholt goes down to the boat and sees them off, himself paying all the tips and other incidental shipboard expenses so that with their tickets in their pockets, their luggage and such extra wardrobe as individual circumstances require bought and paid for out of the fund, and, say $75 or $100 in their pockets, they haven't a practical care in the world. All they have to do is go home and enjoy themselves.

It's work. But for Jean Hersholt it is made light by his remembrance of the way he and Mrs. Hersholt felt, in their hearts, that day at sea, when they were remembering what it had been to see Denmark again after 20 years.

Biggs' Early Organ Music

From the apparently inexhaustible storehouse of the organ music of Bach's day and of earlier periods—music that formed part of Bach's own cultural environment—E. Power Biggs continued last night to draw a surprising variety of riches. True, the same names that were represented most fruitfully on earlier programs of this series reappears prominently in this fifth recital—precisely (and naturally so) as those of a few great romantic and modern composers recur endlessly in symphonic programs of today.

* * *

So once more there were a concerto (in A minor) by Vivaldi, a suite (in the 2nd tone) by Clérambault, a passacaglia (in D minor) by Buxtehude, variations on a chorale ("Jesu meine Freude") by Walther. And recognizably the distinctly musical personality of each of these men reasserted itself: the warm and brilliant fluency of the great Italian; the Frenchman's keenly etched and ingeniously varied tone-patterns, employed wittily and with zest; the thoughtful profundity and dramatic power of Buxtehude; the mellowness of Walther.

* * *

In addition, and more unexpectedly, Mr. Biggs' fifth program revealed two great writers of vocal music in the unfamiliar role of organ composer. Here was Palestrina with a G minor Ricercare, disclosing as instrumental contrapuntist a style more vigorous and human than that of his strangely purified and ethereal masses; a composer of operas, the worldlier Thomas Arne was here with a delightful piece of whimsy entitled "A Maggot," from his third concerto. Christopher Gibbons, the little-known son of the great madrigalist Orlando Gibbons, was represented by a solid "Verse 'for a Double Organ.'" Daquin's familiar "Coucou" was contrasted with a "Noël sur les Flûtes" and a brilliantly assertive "Noël grand jeu et Duo." A G-minor fugue by the great Frescobaldi made an impressive finale to this concert—one of the agreeably varied and variously interesting of Mr. Biggs' series.

* * *

That admirable musician, whose command of the resources of Mr. Harrison's excellent "Baroque" organ seems to grow surer and more enterprising weekly, was applauded by a large audience in the hall of the Germanic Museum, which is the scene of these concerts. At the next concert, on Feb. 27, he will play some concertos by Handel, with the assistance of fourteen members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Zighera. S. S.

Art Acquisitions At Smith Museum

The Smith College Museum of Art announces two recent acquisitions and two special loan exhibitions. The acquisitions are a mosaic fragment from Antioch and a fresco panel by Diego Rivera, a gift of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Smith College graduate and trustee. The exhibitions include documentary cubist paintings, and American photographs by Walker Evans.

The mosaic is an example of second century work. In recent years excavations in Antioch under the direction of Princeton University, have brought to light an unusual number of interesting mosaics, one of which the Smith College Museum has been able to obtain.

The fragment which measures 56 by 57 inches, has few tesserae missing. It is one of four medallions which originally were corner designs of a much larger mosaic. This particular fragment is a representation of the river god, Pyramos; and interesting to students of contemporary art is the translation of the highly impressionistic style of Roman painting into mosaic work. The colors are greens, grays, brown, and blues, and the design, in the freedom with which the modeling of the face and bust of the figure is carried out, has great vitality. The figure borrows in design from the Medusa type prevalent in Roman work. The geometric border surrounding the head contrasts with the intricate foliate design of the leaves in the hair and the graceful decorations of the outer border. The mosaic has been set in the floor of one of the smaller galleries of the museum. In this way it occupies a position similar to its original intent.

The panel by Rivera is a replica of one section of the mural, "The Market Scene," which forms part of his series of frescoes in the Palace of Cortez in Cuernavaca, Mexico. These frescoes were done at the request of Ambassador Morrow as gift to the city of Cuernavaca.

The exhibit of cubist paintings loaned by Ladislas Szecsi contains some 30 oils, washes, and drawings by Leger, Herbin, Metzinger, Severini, Braque, Marcoussis, Gleizes, Picasso, Gris, Blanchard, Survage, Laurens, and Ferrat.

The exhibition of American Photographs by Walker Evans has been lent by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It consists of nearly 100 pictures.

Bach's B Minor Mass Draws Score Readers

Evidence that the annual performance of Bach's B Minor Mass by the Oratorio Society of New York has attracted out-of-town groups who look upon the event in the nature of a pilgrimage is provided by the Society's secretary, Albion Adams.

Group reservations for the Feb. 28 performance of the Mass at Carnegie Hall, says Mr. Adams, have come in the last few days from points as remote as Bristol, Va., as well as New Haven and New London. A group of 30 from the latter city are buying tickets for the performance. Each enthusiast from Teachers College and New York University have also made reservations for blocks of seats.

Another interesting sidelight on the character of audience which attends the Mass is afforded by the fact that because of the great number of people who follow scores during the performance it has been necessary to keep certain lights on throughout the auditorium.

The coming performance of Bach's great work under the direction of Albert Stoessel represents the thirteenth unabridged production of the Mass by the Society. For this occasion the stage of Carnegie Hall will hold some 360 performers, of whom 300 are in the chorus. The performance starts promptly at 7:30 with an intermission between 9 and 9:30. Tickets may still be obtained at the office of the Society in the Steinway Building as well as at the Carnegie Hall box office.

To Direct at Newport

Harold Bassage, director of the St. Louis Little Theater and former director of plays at Bard College, Columbia University, has been engaged by the Actor-Managers to direct the Master-Apprentice School which will be operated this summer in conjunction with the Casino Theater at Newport, R. I.

'Pygmalion' Coming

Latest information to reach Boston on the movie version of Shaw's "Pygmalion" is that the picture is likely to be shown here at the State and Orpheum early in March. Either March 9 or March 16 now seem to be the probable dates for its arrival. The film was made in England and has Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller in the principal parts. It is now in the tenth week of a run at the Astor Theater in New York.

News of the Stage

Federal Gilbert and Sullivan

The Federal Theater Gilbert and Sullivan Company of New York will begin its Boston engagement at the Copley Theater on Tuesday evening, March 7, and will continue through Saturday evening of that week with "The Mikado." There will be a matinee on Saturday only. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, March 14 to 16, "Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury" will be given in a double bill. "The Pirates of Penzance" will be given on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, March 17 and 18.

Prices for seats will run from 25 cents to $1.10 at the evening performances, and from 25 cents to 85 cents at the Saturday matinees. Mail orders now are being received at the Copley. Box office sale will open on Tuesday, Feb. 28.

* * *

"Five Kings" Tickets

Tickets for the Boston engagement of "Five Kings," Orson Welles' compilation from Shakespearean chronicle plays, which is being produced jointly by the Mercury Theater and the Theater Guild, will go on sale at the Colonial Theater on Monday, Feb. 20. The play opens on Feb. 27. Mail orders are now being received.

* * *

"Clowns" to Close

After several prolongations of its career, Eddie Dowling has decided to close the run of Philip Barry's play, "Here Come the Clowns," in New York on Saturday. There had been some talk about his bringing the play to Boston, but no information to that effect reaches here now.

* * *

With the Players

When Taylor Holmes becomes "president," succeeding George Cohan in "I'd Rather Be Right," Florenz Ames will take Mr. Holmes' present place in the "cabinet."

Miss Mary Martin, who may be remembered in Boston as one of the cast of "Leave It to Me," has caught the favor of New York to such a degree that Vinton Freedley has raised her to featured billing.

Advance Programs Aid Youth Concerts

The sending of program notes in advance by Wheeler Beckett, conductor of the Youth Symphony Concerts in Boston, to the members of the Youth Concerts Symphony Club, is one of the features of the series.

Music teachers in the schools and music settlements from which the young people come distribute the printed notes and study them with their pupils before the concerts.

The notes on the next concert, which takes place at Symphony Hall Wednesday afternoon, with Mr. Beckett conducting 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, explain that the program deals with dance music and that the dance affected the suite, the movements of the symphony and modern compositions for the symphony orchestra, music for the ballet and opera, and even chamber music.

Clyde Stafford Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

A memorial exhibition of the oils and drawings of Clyde Stafford is on view currently at the Boston Art Club New Gallery. The pictures sum up the career of a gifted artist. Active in the art life of Boston, Clyde Stafford reflected the taste and attitude customarily engendered by teachers of this locality.

The drawings which remain as sketches drawn from life are wrought with a fanciful touch. The influence of her teacher, Arthur Spear, is apparent in the nymph-like forms. Miss Stafford did not choose, however, to depart as completely as he from the tangible world; only occasionally do these fanciful maidens become filmy illusions.

In oils she felt freer to range over great spaces, to give way to bright and exhilarating colors. There are many rustic views, painted with a spontaneous and broad brush. They record moments of delight experienced on some farm settled on an expansive meadow against mounting hills in the distance. Miss Stafford was so devoted to such a pattern of pastoral attachment that she depicted it again and again. The color was put on for local indications in free, large patches, but the entire painted surface added up to a delightful vista, partly real, partly dream.

A retrospective display sums up a career and provides insight into values sought and advocated by the performer. Clyde Stafford apparently found in painting an adequate outlet of feeling. In her figures there is the abandon experienced in the dance; in the paysages there is the search for repose, for relaxation, for escape that so many in the city today seek. Clyde Stafford in her short career made no attempt to reconcile art and everyday life. She found the studio a haven; nature a refuge. That is one way in which the artist of today can—and often must—come to terms with his means of expression.

Museum Publications

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, announces the reprint of its publication, "Portfolio of Chinese Paintings in the Museum: Han to Sung Periods,' by Kojiro Tomita, Curator of Asiatic Art. Seven additional plates with text are included. This edition is limited to 300 copies.

The portfolio contains 151 collotype plates with descriptive text and index. The first edition, published in 1933, was exhausted. Numerous requests for the portfolio and the acquisition by the museum of several important Chinese paintings made the preparation of a second edition advisable. Extra sets of the seven additional plates together with accompanying descriptive text are available to purchasers of the first edition.

Another recent publication of the museum is "A Study of Some Early Islamic Textiles in the Museum," by Nancy Pence Britton, formerly assistant in the Department of Textiles. The book deals with representative type of Islamic textiles from Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Yemen, and Persia dating from the eighth to the thirteenth centuries of the Christian era.

Domestic Affairs

Jean Hersholt
Informal view of an actor who is familiar to movie and radio studios.

Bayreuth, 1939

The Bayreuth Wagner Festival will offer this year 24 performances. The schedule consists of two complete "Ring" cycles, "Parsifal," five times; "Tristan," six times, and "The Flying Dutchman," five times. The opening performance (July 25) will be the première of "The Flying Dutchman" in a new arrangement; the last one (Aug. 28), "Parsifal."

The stage management is in the hands of Heinz Tietjen. Conductors will be Karl Elmendorff, Franz Hoesslin, Victor de Sabata, and Heinz Tietjen. Emil Preetorius will furnish new scenery for "The Flying Dutchman" and "Rheingold."

For the first time, the Italian conductor, Victor de Sabata, of the Scala, Milan, will direct in Bayreuth. The "Tristan" performances have been entrusted to him.

The following singers will participate: Beate Asserson, Rut Berglund, Rudolf Bockelmann, Robert Burg, Martha Focke, Marta Fuchs, Karl Hartmann, Kaete Heidersbach, Edwin Heyer, Ludwig Hofmann, Resi Imland, Margarete Klose, Max Lorenz, Josef von Manowarda, Elfriede Marherr, Maria Mueller, Jaro Prohaska, Michael von Roggen, Hilde Scheppan, Carl Schlottmann, Franz Voelker, Fritz Wolff, Erich Zimmermann, and Germaine Lubin.

The full schedule of the 1939 Bayreuth Wagner Opera Cycle is as follows:

July 25—"Flying Dutchman"; 26—"Tristan"; 27—"Parsifal"; 29—Rheingold"; 30—"Walkure"; 31—"Siegfried."
Aug. 2—"Gotterdammerung"; 4—"Flying Dutchman"; 5—"Tristan"; 6—"Parsifal"; 8—"Flying Dutchman"; 10—"Tristan"; 12—"Parsifal"; 14—"Tristan"; 15—"Flying Dutchman"; 17—"Tristan"; 18—"Parsifal"; 20—"Rheingold"; 21—"Walkure"; 23—"Siegfried"; 24—"Gotterdammerung"; 26—"Flying Dutchman"; 27—"Tristan"; 28—"Parsifal."

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

MILDRED DILLING HARP RECITAL
Assisted by Frances Blaisdell, Flute; Alexander Williams, Clarinet, and Michael de Stefano-Elro String Quartet.
Town Hall, N. Y. C.
Friday Evening, February 17, at 8:30
Tickets, $2.20 to 40c, on sale at Box Office

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Wed. Mat. and Eve., "THE GONDOLIERS." Thurs., "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE." Fri., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Sat., "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., Feb. 24

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS / Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter — BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30
Next Matinee Saturday, 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED and SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"The audience was practically thrown into the aisles in hysterics."—Mantle, News.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. at 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

"No audience that I can remember has been so shaken with emotion."—John Anderson, Journal-American
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
48th St. and 6th Ave.—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$2.50. Mats. WED. and SAT. 55c-$2.20

BOSTON

COPLEY THEATRE
MACBETH
3rd RECORD WEEK!!
W. P. A. FEDERAL THEATRE
TUES. to SAT. EVES. at 8.30
MATINEE SATS ONLY at 2.30

"GRAND ILLUSION"
Fine Arts
SEATS MAY BE RESERVED
Call KEN. 2340-5584

SHUBERT—Evgs. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w 2:30
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20.

METROPOLITAN
"JESSE JAMES"
in TECHNICOLOR
TYRONE POWER • HENRY FONDA
NANCY KELLY • RANDOLPH SCOTT
The Boston Herald "WHILE NEW YORK YELLS"
2nd BIG WEEK

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT. 2 TO 11 P.M. COOLIDGE CORNER BEA 3600
KENTUCKY
RICHARD GREENE LORETTA YOUNG
ALL IN TECHNICOLOR
ALSO ALWAYS IN TROUBLE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Melvyn Douglas—Virginia Bruce
"THERE'S THAT WOMAN AGAIN"
Dick Powell—Anita Louise
"GOING PLACES"

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY — GEORGE COULOURIS — BARRY FITZGERALD
BROADHURST Thea., W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:40. 55c-$2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Bringing the Dads Into Parent-Teacher Work

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Men Taking Active Part in PTA Locally and Nationally

Certain Fields of Activity of Special Concern to Them. Does Your Local Group Keep Them Busy?

You and the PTA—11

By Frances S. Hays
Former Education Secretary of the National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question, "What do men do in the PTA?" was asked at a state PTA convention. The men delegates were quick to respond: "Men take part in all of the work of the association as members, as officers if elected to office, as chairmen or members of committees, as participants in the programs and study groups, and as students of the movement and promoters of it." Some associations elect alternately a man and a woman as president. Some committees or study groups are made up wholly of men, or wholly of women, or of both men and women. Certain subjects—Safety, Juvenile Protection, Recreation, Legislation, School Finance—are of immediate interest to men, and men are often able to get prompt and lasting action in the community through their active participation in public affairs.

Where did the idea originate that the parent-teacher association is a women's organization? Its objects are of supreme interest to both men and women, and can be accomplished only by men and women working together. The name indicates that it is an organization of men and women. There is, however, a hold-over from the early days when the PTA was solely a women's movement and local groups were called Mothers Clubs. The notion that the PTA is a women's organization has, however, long been outgrown in theory, though not yet entirely outgrown in practice.

Father Participation

The California Congress of Parents and Teachers has published a pamphlet on "Father Participation in the PTA," to stimulate more active participation by fathers. It states that over 27,000 men are members of PTA's in that State, an increase of 24 per cent during the year. Fathers participate first in the regular work of the association as a whole. The state board recommends a Men's Activity Committee in every local PTA. Second, Fathers Forums are organized as a part of the local association, and function under its guiding aims and bylaws. The principal of the school is usually the leader.

One high-school Fathers Forum meets in the school cafeteria, where dinner is served by the cooking classes. Music is provided by the school. Then follows a question-discussion period, the year's program having been prepared in advance. The discussions have had as leaders members of the association, members of university and high-school faculties, outstanding representatives of industry and the professions. College Entrance Requirements and Vocational Guidance were the main subjects discussed during the year.

Another Fathers Forum, meeting evenings at the school, conducted a year's program of "No-Decision Debates" between two teams, each of which included a teacher, a father, and a high-school student. The teams were changed for each meeting. School problems were discussed with the full approval and active participation of the school administration. Questions debated were: Home work should be abolished; our grading system should be changed; the school day should be shortened; interscholastic athletics should be abolished.

Some Evening Meetings Needed

Some changes in procedures have come along with the entrance of men into active service in parent-teacher work. Afternoon meetings have changed to evening meetings. Some associations have two or three evening meetings during the year, often with men taking entire charge of the program, music, refreshments, social hour, and all. Others alternate afternoon and evening meetings. Meetings start and close on time, and business sessions and reports have been shortened. When a busy business man accepts the presidency of a local association, a woman vice-president often becomes in very fact an "aide to the president" by being responsible for certain administrative details delegated to her. Men's study groups or forums meet evenings, while groups made up wholly of women usually prefer afternoon meetings. Many evening study groups include both men and women. It is all a matter of learning how an organization composed of men and women can carry on its work most effectively.

Men are active participants in state and national parent-teacher affairs. In the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the first vice-president is Dr. Thomas W. Gosling, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, District of Columbia. The treasurer is Dr. William T. Sanger, President, Medical College of Virginia. Among the National Chairmen are: Exceptional Children, Dr. John E. Anderson, University of Minnesota; Character Education, Dr. Joseph M. Artman, Chicago; Motion Pictures, Dr. Edgar Dale, Ohio State University; Radio, B. F. Darrow, Education director, Station WBEN, Buffalo; Recreation, J. W. Faust, National Recreation Association; Rural Service, Dr. McKinley Robinson, State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Alcohol and Narcotics, Howard Funk, Principal Bronxville Junior High School. A corresponding listing of men doing important administrative work in the state branches could be made.

Activities Which Interest Men

While no line can be drawn as to men's interests as distinct from women's interests, some of the activities in which men have been especialy active can be cited.

Get-Together Affairs which promote good fellowship; Dinners for fathers and sons, or for fathers and daughters, or for athletic teams; Family dinners, teachers included; Hiking trips with men teachers; Family night at the school swimming pool; Back to school night.

Building School Equipment: Playgrounds and schoolgrounds; Play apparatus; Safety devices; Bicycle racks; Tennis or handball courts; Laboratory equipment; School repairs and improvements.

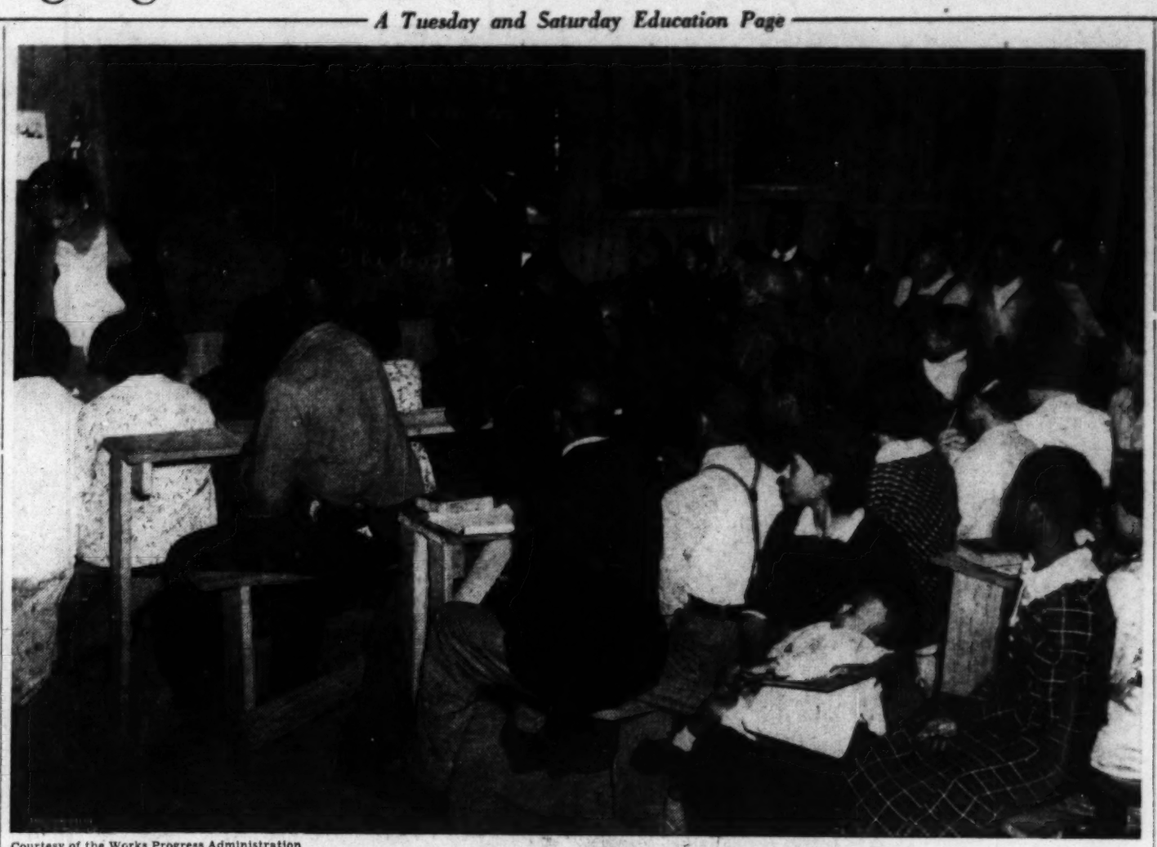
Entertainments in which men are actors: Minstrel shows; Carnivals; Vaudeville; Dramatic plays; Competitive games; Vocal and instrumental concerts; Hobby shows. Men often join in sponsoring student entertainments, such as school dances, skating parties, trips to points of interest.

Conferences and Study Groups. The four national study courses in parent-teacher work—Parent-Teacher Organization, High-School Associations, Publicity, and Parliamentary Law—have included many men both as members and as leaders of the group. Recreation Institutes, Co-ordinating Councils, and Public Forums have enlisted a like interest.

Student Aid, which aims to keep children and older boys and girls in school, and which calls for financial and other aid, has been helped by individual men members, and through their influence, by men's service clubs and fraternal organizations. Men have acted as "Big Brothers" to boys needing the companionship and guidance of an older man.

Juvenile Protection. Co-operation with the Juvenile Court has been established, and help given in special cases. Salacious magazines have been removed from newsstands, gambling devices have been removed, degrading influences have been prevented from operating in the vicinity of schools.

The last of this series of 12 Tuesday articles will run next week.



Courtesy of the Works Progress Administration

An Adult Education Group in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

One of the largest WPA classes in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, is held in this potato house not far from the spot where Evangeline is said to have lived. The 70 or more Negroes who attend this free class nightly spoke only French until two WPA teachers were sent from New Orleans to teach them reading and writing—part of the consistent work going on to eradicate illiteracy. Oddly enough, the two teachers spoke only English; but by pointing to objects and repeating the English words, together with other devices, they are teaching the willing pupils.

'Midyears' and the Big Snow

'Exam' Coincides With a Blizzard—But They Get There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Evanston, Ill.

When it was summer, and a group of us boys idled in the sun after a swim, we sometimes would chant that old folk tune which reports,

Twenty-nine bluebottles
A-settin' on the wall
Knock one off, and there's
Twenty-eight bluebottles
Settin' on the wall.

And so on, until there are no bluebottles left at all. I was reminded of it, curiously enough, by the very different circumstances of a mid-term examination given on the morning of the howling blizzard which recently visited the Chicago area.

Some time in the early hours Mr Winter sent his very best grade of snow, directly from the Straits of Mackinac, swooping on a northeast gale the entire length of Lake Michigan, to plaster the sides of houses, lay a 15-inch carpet over hundreds of miles, and give a Yukon touch to Loop and Lake Shore. And on this very morning 21 serious-minded young men and women, the best there are, were scheduled to write a three-hour examination by way of winding up a semester's work in one course at the university. I teach the course.

They Would Be There

The warm house never looked better than when I had to leave it. But, however faint-hearted I might be, I knew the student breed. They would be there. Well, I got there, too, slightly damp around the edges, but feeling rather pleased with myself. And so did the students, naturally.

But did I say 21 students? Well, here is where the "bluebottle" song meets its match. There were 21 students on the class roll. One was due to start a job on this morning, of all mornings (!), so he had taken an early examination several days before. And so there were 20. Twenty good students on the class roll. One had a chance to go South for 10 days, if he could take this last examination early. So why not? And that left 19. Nineteen students due for an exam. One wrote in to say she had been called home, and, having a good excuse, could she take it some time later? Eighteen students left to brave the storm.

Did I say 18 students? Well, there were 13 in the room when the hour came to begin, and the snow beat against the windows, covering it so that only faith told us that Lake Michigan itself was somewhere beyond. Thirteen students sitting down to write. Fifteen minutes and Lynn came in. So there were 14. He took off his shoes and put them under the radiator. Twenty minutes later Bill made an entrance, face and hair plastered with snow, and running wet. And then there were 15. Half an hour later Glenn sent a telephone message, saying his car was stuck somewhere in Chicago, and he couldn't get there. Sixteen present or accounted for, sir.

One hour later, and in came Margaret. The elevated was just creeping this morning, and she had been on the way for two hours and one-half. That made 17. Where, oh where, was Clem—the last of the 18?

Look around the room. Lynn's shoes under the radiator, his feet free beneath the table in white woolen sox. Thrown across a side table—a pair of trousers! An extra pair, we hasten to say. George had stripped them off before the examination began.

"I learned that trick when I used to deliver papers," he explained. "Sometimes I'd wear three pairs for warmth." He laughed. "I went into the room of one of the fellows to get these and he was asleep with about two inches of snow all over his bed."

Stepping into the next room to sharpen a pencil, what is this we see? A pair of long silk stockings hung to dry on a steampipe!

When Mr. Winter comes in, formality goes out. Mr. Winter was even coming in through the roof, so we call the Buildings and Grounds department to report the stream of water from the ceiling.

At last the sturdy 16 who actually arrived put the finishing touches to their papers. They go out into the snow again, carrying their books and wearing their extra pants, their shoes, and their stockings. I manage to get some lunch sent in and begin to read their papers.

Students Are Like That

And then Clem arrives! At 1:30 Clem walks in. Since 7 o'clock he has been on the elevated, he reports, coming from the far west side of Chicago. He had had no lunch. He was determined to get here, and now he would rather write his examination, if I didn't mind, and get something to eat later. Students are like that!

So Clem writes his examination. That makes 17. What about Glenn? Is he stil in the snowdrift?

At 4 o'clock I go home again. It has stopped snowing, and the buses are running pretty regularly.

At 6 o'clock, just before supper, the telephone rings. It is Glenn.

"I just got home," he says. "I started out at 7:30 this morning, but we got stuck in the snow, and we just got out a little while ago. I'm awfully sorry I couldn't get there. Can I take the exam tomorrow?"

What a race! Glenn is No. 18. . . . Eighteen plus three equals 21. Twenty-one blue-ribbons hanging on them all!

R. W. D.

Dolls of Many Lands

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the little sunroom of our home, in two glass cases which reach from the floor to the ceiling, stand or sit, in complete harmony, my large international doll family.

Invariably, the visitor exclaims "So many dolls! I don't know where to begin to look. How long have you been collecting?"

"Seriously, about five years. Actually I began 14 years ago when I went to Europe," I reply.

I haven't purchased them all. Some have been the gifts of thoughtful friends, and some have been poor discarded creatures I rescued from attics or even wastebaskets. Altogether I have about 200.

I have always loved dolls. But the real reason I collect is that I like the things that dolls stand for. You see, the doll collector belongs to that happy minority of people who seek to develop and broaden their experience of life, through study and an understanding of the ideas and customs of others. As a member of this fast growing company, I find pleasure in thinking that my hobby has all the glamor and magic of the ages behind it, the thrill of adventure, of history, of colonization. My dolls lead me into so many varied fields—ethnology, politics, art, design, awakening a geographic interest in lands and peoples that cannot be obtained merely in a textbook.

Studying Customs Of Peoples

Then, too, collectors are a friendly group who meet on the common ground of a mutual interest. I receive letters from the far corners of the globe. Many times a total stranger has made it possible for me to obtain an interesting specimen. One teacher in South America, whose name was given to me by an American Indian, searched for several months to find dolls in a certain section of Peru. She could not trust them to the inadequate inland mail service of the high Andes, so held them until she could bring them back herself. They are, I believe, two of the finest dolls in my collection, showing definite Inca influence. Yet I have met neither the kindly teacher, nor the American Indian, face to face. Ours is a letter friendship. But if we ever do meet, our friendship will be already firmly cemented.

Still another stranger, in the Far East, went to the trouble of sending me some dolls. I never look at my Philippine man and woman, my Igorot pair, or my Moros, without recalling, with gratitude, the expression of the true values of human relationship—service—which this unseen friend taught me. At the moment of writing, I am in correspondence with a woman in a Scandinavian country who is kindly guiding me toward the most representative dolls of that nation.

Travel Not Necessary

One does not need to travel in order to collect dolls. Anyone living in the city, village, town or hamlet has access to them. One of my specimens which attracts attention, I unearthed not ten minutes from my home. The German proprietor of the doll hospital was so happy to discover someone who liked the doll that he practically gave her away.

If there can be no expenditure of money, one can make figurines oneself. A little study and research, plus ingenuity and a few simple supplies, will produce, in a very short time, an admirable gathering of international dolls—and a considerable gain in knowledge. One American collector who is an enthusiastic historian, has created miniature replicas of the first settlements in America, a study in itself.

J. J.

Books for Doll Collectors:
"Dolls," by Esther Singleton. (Published by Payson and Clarke, $7.50.)
"Dolls to Make for Fun and Profit," by Edith Flack Ackley. (Published by Stokes, $2).

This column runs the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Beside the Sea

Down by the misty sea one day
I walked along the shore.
The small, gray, sand-birds talked away
Like little actors in a play,
In the sand along the shore.

Shirley Masters, 11 years.

H. Kuo (at the Left) and Dr. Fu-Te I, Working in the "Chinese Room" in the College of Engineering at the State University of Iowa. The Chinese Volume on the Table and Recent Chinese Newspapers Strewn Over the Desks Show How Closely These Men Keep Their Country in Mind as They Go On With the Research They Feel Will Benefit China. Many Graduates Now Hold Important Posts in China.

Hydraulics Studied by Chinese

Six Students at the University of Iowa Hope to Return to Help China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Iowa City, Iowa

"The Chinese people who sponsored our scientific training in the United States are expecting us back with the fruits of our learning," declares Dr. Fu-Te I, speaking for six Chinese at the State University of Iowa's school of hydraulic engineering.

Often chatting in their native tongue, these six are seated at their desks in a specially provided room at the University's engineering building. Easily reverting to the English language when occasion requires it, they assert they are pleased with life in this university town, and are determined to continue their studies despite recent reduction in subsidies provided by their own people.

More than 200 Chinese students have come to the United States' universities each year, subsidized by the central and provincial governments or by private institutions. The practice arose after the Boxer rebellion when the United States urged the Chinese government to pay tuitions for a number of students here each year as indemnity for damages incurred during the uprising.

Many Chinese students who have specialized in hydraulic engineering, a study of primary importance to their native country, have spent some time at the University of Iowa. Of the 62 theses in hydraulics reported since 1933, 16 were submitted by Chinese students.

Since 1925 the school of hydraulics has had 35 holders of Chinese scholarships, all equally intent on acquainting themselves with modern relief methods for flood-stricken soil-eroded China.

Soil erosion, flood control, rice irrigation, and hydraulic machinery cover the narrow range so thoroughly investigated by the Chinese student body in the College of Engineering. Under the guidance of F. T. Mavis, professor and head of mechanics and hydraulics—for years the faithful friend of the Chinese students in his department, —and E. W. Lane, professor and associate director of the Institute of Hydraulic Research, much of the research has been definitely connected with a specific Chinese problem.

Standing out among the many theses on the stacks of the Engineering library, you see the specialized work of the Chinese: P. Y. Lin's "Prediction of Floods," C. L. Pien's and T. T. Cheng's joint "Water Requirements for Rice Irrigation," and many others, covering expertly subjects such as the building of dams, erosion of river beds and the changing courses of rivers.

Among those holding important posts in China after studying at the University of Iowa are the president of Honan University and former chief engineer of the Yellow River Commission, a professor at Ling Nan University in Canton—who has not been heard from here since the bombing of that section. Two others who left Iowa City only last year are now members of the Huai River Commission. Many others occupying similar government and university posts have been equally worthy of their people's faith in them.

But what of the six who are grimly perusing their books in the University of Iowa's engineering building? Aided by friends they are carrying on with a meager allowance barely capable of providing subsistence alone. All await the day when their government will recall them to their bombarded homeland where they will give of the knowledge acquired at peaceful, far-off Iowa City.

Music and Education

In the history of education, few things are as curious as the decline of music. Considered by the Greeks an essential in the curriculum, and an important social asset in troubadour France, Renaissance Italy, and Elizabethan England, music had by the Victorian era become embedded in the genteel tradition along with the wax flowers; and in America today, no one would dream of suggesting that an intelligent acquaintance with music is as fundamental as—for instance—geometry.

American unawareness of music is not difficult to understand. The Puritan tradition, the exigencies of the frontier, the cult of material wealth, the lack of leisure, the rise of a professional musician class, all contribute. The public schools labor to stem the tide; but school bands and the ubiquitous jazz orchestra have so far succeeded in putting a clarinet or saxophone in every child's hand rather than a violin or a piano keyboard. The radio, which has made good music more widely available, has also propagated the bad.—From Antioch Notes.

Why Not a Student Exchange?

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The idea proposed by our first speaker, that of two families changing homes in order that each may live for a time in another country, reminds us of a scheme proposed every now and then by some of our readers. It is that students of different lands change homes for a college year. We should think it might be feasible. Possibly by getting acquainted through the Round Table some of you could make a start—that is, if your families are willing to take changelings by way of furthering the international friendship scheme. What say you?—Chairman.

* * *

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

I am an "over thirty" but should like to step up to your Round Table for a moment and tell you how much I enjoy your letters and discussions. I am especially interested in travel—both armchair and actual—also in the Youth Hostel movement.

A letter that appeared in the Monitor of Dec. 6, from Mr. H. N. from Germany, started a most interesting train of thought. He is interested in going to some foreign-speaking country to learn more of their customs and language, and was wondering if there were people in other countries with similar desires. Now there must be people—perhaps whole families of them—who would like to establish themselves for a few months of a year in some foreign environment to study history at first hand. Where one person can easily make the trip and stay at hotels, a family of four, like ours, would have trouble, financially speaking, in staying in a foreign country, being wholly dependent on hotels for accommodations. So here is my thrilling idea.

Why couldn't two families exchange homes for a few months. Each could furnish references, and could appoint friends to get in touch with the newcomers, to answer questions and be of service in any way. This would give a most satisfactory vacation to two families at very small expense aside from transportation costs. To be taken into the heart of an absolutely new place! And to know that new friendships were awaiting. I cannot think of any more exciting adventure than this.

Chicago is becoming known as a resort city, with its miles of beautiful lake front, and hundreds of acres of wooded forest preserves along the outskirts. Summer evenings there are band concerts in Grant Park, right close to the water front. Then there is the Brookfield Zoo, built up in one of the forest preserve districts in an atmosphere of natural beauty. Just outside of the city limits to the west and northwest there are miles of slightly rolling country, very lovely in the sum-

(Mrs.) A. F. B.

* * *

Teaches Many Mexican Children
California

Dear Editor:

It is always with a sense of anticipation that I open the Tuesday edition of the Monitor. I do find the letters and your comments so full of interest and character-building ideas.

I have found much interest in letters relating experiences of Monitor Reading Groups. That is indeed a worthwhile activity.

My daily work is in a school where the majority of children are Mexican. At the present time, a fifth grade class is most desirous of finding a class in another state or country which would like to exchange experiences and interests through correspondence. Would it be possible to find such a group through this column? The correspondence could be carried on in either English or Spanish. If this would be possible, I would be so grateful!

My interests lie in cats, gardening, and fireside travel. This fireside way of travel can be so much fun. As I am planning to spend a year in Boston in this way, I have found every article and book on activities in that city so delightful and full of interest.

(Miss) V. E. A.

* * *

Miss V. E. A.'s request for a fifth grade or some class about that age, which desires to correspond with her fifth-grade children, brings to mind the thought that the Education Department will gladly keep a file of teachers' names and addresses for such a purpose, if any of you who are teaching would like to list yourselves with us. We would need all pertinent information, as to number and age of pupils, name and address of school, position held by teacher, etc. We could act as such a headquarters only in an informal way—there are correspondence organizations doing it on a large scale—but just the same we might prove very useful to you in bringing you together as teachers. You wouldn't have to be Round Tablers of course to be on our list.

Cheerio.

Chairman

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

Decorative Arts

A Tuesday Page

A gift of 18th century American furnishings of unprecedented magnitude and character has come to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Karolik. A small part of it is included in this group of tables, chairs, mirrors and drawings and portrait, both by Copley. The two Chinese porcelain bowls have John Amory's monogram. . . . Typical of the superlative mahogany furniture in this collection are the Goddard block-front secretary-desk at the extreme right; a richly carved Philadelphia lowboy with a mirror above it. The arm chair, which is one of a pair here, were loaned by Derby to the City of Salem, as seats for General and Mrs. Washington, when they visited Salem. The desk at the left has block front and extremely wide brasses, and was made for Thomas Amory, whose portrait by Stuart hangs above it.

Matchless Furniture Given to Boston Museum

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

It was the intention of Boston Museum of Fine Arts officials that no publicity should be given to a recent acquisition of American furnishings until its installation was completed in an extension to the present building and it was ready for public view. But when somehow the activity became known the officials met an unwelcome situation gracefully and with courtesy to the press, giving a full story of the whole matter to date. They regret, however, that the public will have to wait until sometime in 1940 before it is able to see what the writers attempt to describe.

I use the word attempt with purpose, for no single newspaper article could more than suggest the supreme quality of the cabinetwork, paintings, drawing and silverware, china and fabrics, which have been presented so far by Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Karolik of Newport and Boston.

Mrs. Karolik was Martha Codman, whose ancestors include the Pickman, Amory and Derby families. Some years ago she gave the Museum numerous pieces inherited from Elias Hasket Derby, since shown in the Macintire Room of the wing opened in 1928. Other heirlooms were added later, until the purpose came to so build about this nucleus, until a complete assemblage was made of the best procurable examples of American furnishings of the century from 1720 to 1820.

It is probably a unique experience for a museum to be invited to assist and advise in the formation of a collection to become its own property. Yet, such was the intimate cooperation in this case, as six years of search and critical scrutiny were shared by Mr. and Mrs. Karolik and Edwin J. Hipkiss, curator, and others of the museum staff. Their cooperation has resulted in bringing to the museum examples of the best cabinetwork of the most prosperous sections of America during the period named.

But this is not all, for there are Stuart portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Amory, Jr., and five by Copley, a group of whose drawings is a major item. Bringing the total number of objects to about 300 are miniatures, pastels, silhouettes and needlework. Ancestral or purchased, these contribute to rounding out the group of art forms which gave richness to the dignity of Colonial and early Federal homes of America.

The present temporary arrangement is indicated by the portions pictured here, but nothing in black and white can more than suggest the scene revealed with astonishing opulence, as one stands in the dark entrance doorway of the gallery and the blackness within becomes fully lighted in a flash by the turn of a switch. Floor of putty color and walls of soft green tint set off deep red of mahogany, yellow tones of satinwood and gilt of mirror and portrait frames.

Then one is aware of the singular excellence of each individual thing —the block-front masterworks of Newport; the finely carved chairs and lowboys of Philadelphia; the delicate secretary and table Seymour of Boston may have made; sofas, chairs and tables attributed to McIntire. Above and between them hang the canvases by Copley and Stuart, the Copley drawings, and needlework hatchments relating to Mrs. Karolik's ancestors.

Until the whole collection, which still is not completed, shall be ready for all to see, detailed comment seems untimely. With these facts and impressions, it may be enough to add that the Karolik gift is unequaled among those of its character in the records of American museums. Both in its magnitude and the superior quality of each thing, is this true. It will be shown finally in gallery displays setting emphasis on single forms that represent highest development of each type. Then it will supplement impressively the present arrangements of complete rooms.

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Metropolitan Auctions

New York

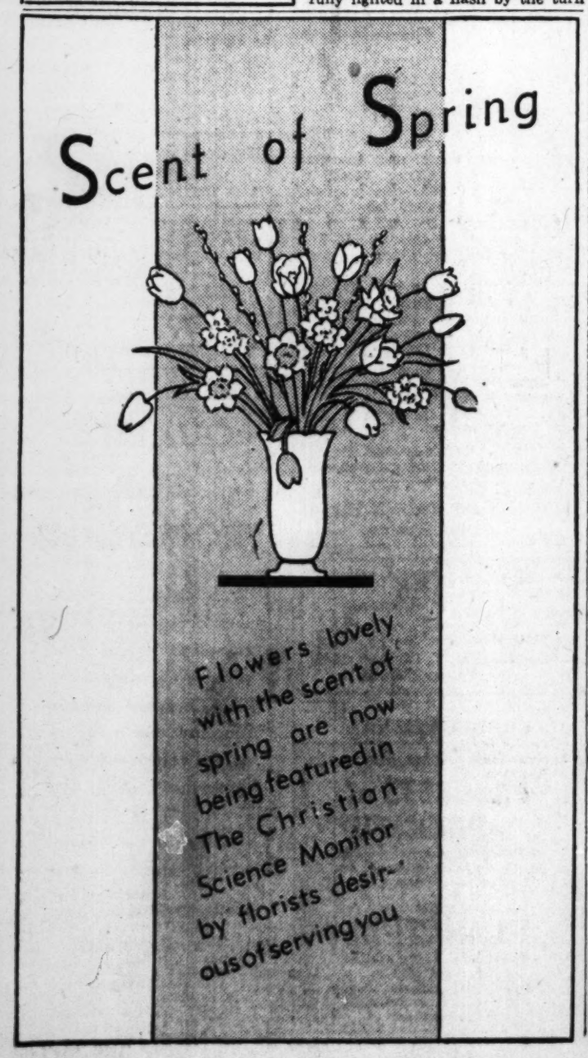
Headlining the sales announcement for this week at Parke-Bernet Galleries, 742 Fifth Avenue, is the collection of American primitive paintings and furniture which Mrs. Juliana Force, Director of Whitney Museum of Art, has sent down from her Westchester County home. Exhibition extends from Feb. 11 to the days of sale, which are Feb. 17 and 18.

Mrs. Force was one of the first to appreciate the artistic importance of the unaffected simplicity found in much painting of 1820 to 1850, and many examples she assembled are in these sales. Property of several other owners bring the catalog lots to over 400, and include English furniture as well as American, portrait miniatures, china, silverware, and other objects.

Tapestries and furnishings from the estate of Florence Mathews will be sold by the same galleries, at her former residence, 812, Fifth Avenue, on the morning and afternoon of Feb. 15.

* * *

At American Art-Anderson galleries, Fifty-seventh Street at Madison Avenue, the evening sale of Feb. 16 has listed paintings by old and modern masters from the estates of the late Senator Dryden of New Jersey, Miss Estelle P. Clarke of Berkeley, Calif. Also, Gothic and Renaissance wood sculptures originating in many sections of central Europe. Some in polychrome, these carvings are, with few exceptions, rated as very rare, and are mostly religious in subject. Exhibition extends from Feb. 11 to day of sale.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All Photos Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Believed to have originated in Philadelphia, this large mahogany table with a raised and carved rim, and elaborately carved base, is one of the treasures of the Karolik collection

Workers' Homes in Peru

By Frederick A. Ketcher R. A.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the field of low-cost housing, Peru, with her balanced community planning, is passing her northern neighbors. The construction of model workers' communities gives definite expression to far-sighted social policies.

For a good many years government housing in connection with workers' dwellings consisted of a few simple projects. Because of the government's untiring efforts to achieve its high purpose, legislation was passed to provide economically practical community developments. The budget could stand no additional burden, and the procurement of the necessary funds, the stumblingblock of all welfare work, had to be thoughtfully planned. It was decided not to raise funds by long-term financing, as was done in many neighboring countries, but by the erection of model workers' communities through investment of proceeds from sales of government-owned land.

Completed Two Years Ago

The workers community of "La Victoria" of Lima, on government land, is situated in a district containing a large working population. The construction consumed some eight months. It was officially inaugurated on Jan. 16, 1937, by President Benavides, whose initiative and untiring efforts for collective improvement brought about this important step in social welfare. Two communities have already been finished as the initial steps of the vast housing plan, which will be realized progressively throughout the Republic.

La Victoria community consists of 60 model homes, 47 of which surround a large athletic field and a swimming pool, which is provided with high diving facilities for local competitions. To the center of the community is a large stadium with complete shower and sanitary installations.

The interior arrangement of these homes consists of a living room and dining-room; 2, 3, or 4 bedrooms, according to the type of the home; a kitchen, bathroom, patio, and garden. The bathroom and kitchen walls are painted in white majolica and have mosaic floors, while the bedrooms have wooden floors. Closet space in each room is ample. Each semi-detached house is provided with its own garden surrounded by grass plot and asphalt pavement bordering the marginal oval. A large number of the homes have also been provided with modern and comfortable furniture.

The workers' Community of Rimac of Lima, in the Rimac District, has been built on the edge of the Rimac River, and constitutes the second project in national programs. Special mention should be made of the fact that this healthful and model community has come by transforming one of the most unsanitary spots in Lima.

A point to be noted is the absence of political favoritism in awarding these homes. All have been granted by lot-drawing, among the various working families who responded to public notices in newspapers. The homes were not given away; they were sold to those chosen, under such favorable conditions of payments that the monthly installments are considerably below the rentals of homes less comfortable or healthful. A schedule of purchase rental for these houses is based on a 20-year contract. Principal can be paid in multiples on any interest date.

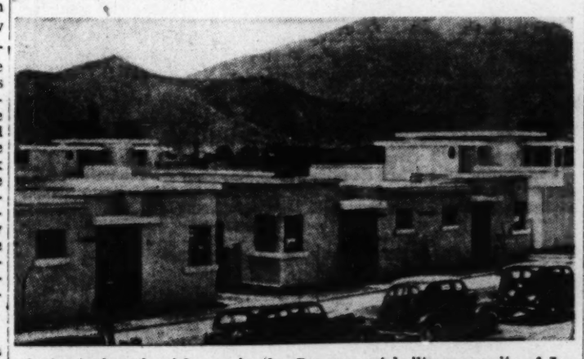
Rentals Below Slum Figures

Homes containing 2 bedrooms cost 20 soles per month, or $4.10 in United States; homes containing 3 bedrooms cost 25 soles per month, or $5.13 in United States; homes containing 4 bedrooms cost 30 soles per month, or $6.15 in United States.

The third workers community, located at Avenida Bolognesi, also in the Rimac District, is now completed and comprises 16 detached and 40 semi-detached homes. At the end of the present year a group of 206 attached houses, specially designed for workers' families of low salaries, will be ready for occupancy at a purchase-rental price of 10 soles, or $2.05 per month.

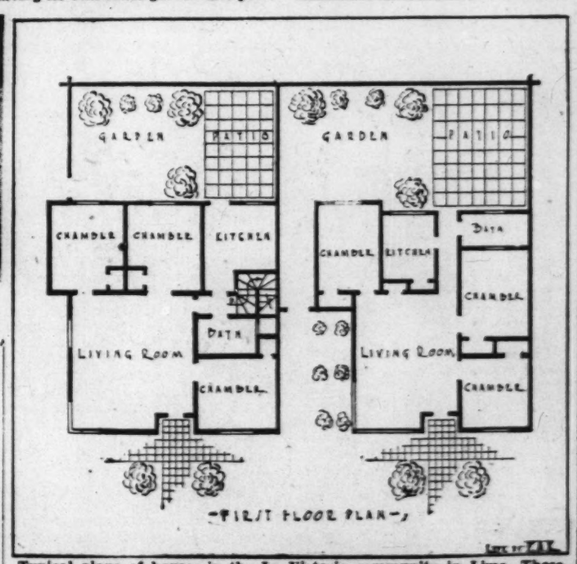
In building these homes, it has been the Government's purpose not only to insure the independence and comfort of each family, but to also unite their activities in a communal and pleasant usefulness. This is done by favoring the group rather than the individual, through the provision of a common athletic field, stadium, swimming pool, and other facilities.

The present progressive government is to be commended, and Peru must feel deep satisfaction in the realization of this wonderful work of positive collective betterment. Any plan that balances the aesthetic with the economic value, that improves in an effective manner the living conditions of the masses, and guarantees the future of its material wealth, is the very foundation of moral philosophy.



A street of workers' homes in the Government-built community of La Victoria in Lima, Peru, each house having its own small garden and patio.

A two-story house in another Peruvian Government housing project. Homes are assigned by lot, and monthly purchase-rental payments over 20 years are $4.10 to $6.15 in U. S. A. money.



Typical plans of houses in the La Victoria community in Lima. These homes surround a recreation center having a swimming pool, shower baths and athletic field.

All Sides Well Done

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

More upholstered chairs have tailored backs than has been true in many seasons. As much care is taken with the backs as with the fronts and sides, so they can be used in the center of the room, or pulled carelessly to any angle with the wall.

Continues Through February

The exhibition of Folk Arts of the Hawaiian Islands, originally announced to end with January, has been extended to include the month of February. This unique showing of native handiwork at the Folk Arts Center, 673 Fifth Ave. (entrance on Fifty-third Street), was assembled by the National Committee on Folk Arts of the United States, in cooperation with the Honolulu Academy of Arts and others. Attendance from many states and numerous visitors from beyond our borders is evidence of such widespread and steady interest that the later closing date has seemed in all ways desirable.

Anglo-Chinese Dining Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Chinese-made furniture belonging to an American business man formerly resident in China was on exhibition recently at the Decorators' Club. This dining room suite had the distinction of having been designed for the owner, G. W. Baehne, who maintained a home in Shanghai while traveling extensively through the provinces of the Chinese Republic. Intended finally for a New York home, Chinese motives and material were embodied in articles suited to American comfort and convenience.

The wood was Chinese ebony and solid, not a matter of veneers. The suite consisted of a dining-table, sideboard, four triangular serving cabinets, eight armchairs and four sidechairs.

The circular table had a top five feet in diameter. Constructed of several hundred small pieces of ebony fitted into one another without nails or screws, as is the Chinese technique in cabinet work. The base was a pedestal that rests on brass dragon heads. A thoroughly western innovation was a lazy susan, a rotating rim on the outer edge of the centerpiece.

Hardware Embellished With Proverbs

The sideboard was about eight feet long and was trimmed with delicate brass hardware in the Chinese manner, and carved on the four center drawers were Chinese proverbs. The perfection of craftsmanship, displayed also by the interior fittings, demonstrated the patience and faithfulness of Chinese artisans.

"And here is a feature," said Mr. Baehne to the writer, "which an occidental owner might never discover." With this he raised the immensely heavy top and disclosed underneath a finely finished and polished space for the storage of valuable papers, small treasures and money.

The bases of the chairs were of orthodox Chinese design, but the backs are curved to accommodate western muscles, which like to relax. The execution of this suite required one and a half years in the native workshops.

"The Chinese work day," Mr. Baehne told the writer, "is 14 hours long and four men worked three and a half months on the construction and carving of the table. The carving, by the way, is done with sharpened bamboo sticks, because ebony is so hard that metal instruments would break in cutting it. The technique of the bamboo sticks is not cutting but a gradual filing down of the surface. After the table was structurally complete it received ten polishings, each one requiring an interval for absorption of the wax before the next polishing. The result is a surface which even hot water will not deface. I have not included the weeks devoted to this process in my estimate of the time required for building."

Rich Screens of Past Centuries

Assembled with this furniture were a number of old pieces and accessories of the past and present. Very magnificent was a Coromandel screen of the Ch'ien Lung period (1736 to 1795). A second screen was from the Ming period (1368-1643) and of the type known as cinnabar. This name refers to a special lacquer which is applied to a copper or brass base.

Modern Chinese arts and crafts are achieving at this time a new and lamentable value. The workshops where they were so patiently made a few years ago are now no more, and the artisans have gone forth to demonstrate the use of implements of a very different character. Already the modern is the antique.

H. J. K.

A Music Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In homes where there is no interior which can be reserved exclusively for music, one usually finds a combined music room and lounge, or sitting-room. A small house built recently included an ingenious feature in the shape of a music recess at one end of the sitting-room. This recess was formed through the position of the staircase and upper landing, which took away from the rest of the interior, and left a nook just the right size for the grand piano. This made the sitting-room a music room without losing any piano space from the main rectangle of the interior.

In another music-drawing room seen recently, there was a large cupboard, rather like a flush, built-in wardrobe. This contained music, gramophone records, a 'cello and a viola. There were two violins on the floor, so that with the piano enough instruments were at hand for the performance of a great range of chamber music.

With the modern music room, the question of sound insulation is often an important problem. Fortunately, there are wallboards and floor boards which are a protection against annoyance to neighboring flats or houses; and hollow floors and cavity walls may be filled with mineral wool, glass fibre or cork chips.

There are advantages in having the music room at the top of the house, since sound vibrations have a tendency to pass upward. Also, if the piano is stood on rubber, contact-borne sounds cannot travel along the floor boards, and the quality of the tone in the music room is improved.

For the full enjoyment of music, comfort is essential. Furniture should, therefore, invite one's audience to complete physical relaxation. Really comfortable, well upholstered armchairs and at least one settee are important items.

In the combined living-music room in a Mayfair flat, decorated recently by Arundell Clarke, the walls and ceiling are broken white, the carpet is chestnut, and the curtains and upholsteries are in hunting pink and yellow. The furniture is white to tone with the walls.

It is important to notice that this room incorporates a carefully considered balance of sound-resistant and sound-absorbent surfaces.

Commerce and Finance

Negotiations for Barter Deals With Germany Now Under Way

Business and Industry

Gold From Europe Seen 'Earmarked' For Emergencies

NEW YORK, (AP)—Another huge shift of gold here from Europe out of the ordinary course of foreign exchange transactions has aroused curiosity in Wall Street on the possibility it might represent a "preparedness" building of reserve buying power for purchase of materials and foodstuffs in this country in the event of war.

It was learned in authoritative quarters a record total of more than $600,000,000 of the metal had been placed under "earmark" in the United States for foreign account, presumably foreign central banks.

More than half of this, it was said, entered "earmark" in the last year, when the capital flow to New York was greatly augmented immediately before and after the Munich pact last September.

Ocean liners this week brought in more than $60,000,000 additional gold, much of it consigned directly to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, apparently destined for "earmark" or for the U. S. dollar stabilization fund.

Held as Courtesy

"Earmarked" gold is metal held out of the Treasury's recorded supply and subject to the will of the owner. It is metal held as a sort of courtesy by the Federal authorities for foreign central banks.

The increase in "earmarked" gold—the chief international medium of exchange and "cash" in its ultimate form—aroused interest in view of the "cash and carry" principle involved for purchase of war materials here by foreign countries under existing laws.

By holding gold here, it was pointed out, foreign countries would avoid the risk of shipments across the ocean during hostilities.

The incentive to have it on reserve here, moreover, has increased in view of the ban on lending to countries in default on debts owing this country and the breakdown of the international credit machinery since 1930.

Foreign exchange circles cited recent reports printed in London that the Netherlands Bank gradually had been transferring part of its gold abroad as a reserve for purchase of foodstuffs in case of emergency.

Do Business in Gold

Exchange men speculated on whether England and other countries were doing likewise to provide a "cash" backlog for war materials and foodstuffs. Partly as result of European purchases of airplanes and other war materials, the United States in the last 14 months accumulated a large surplus of merchandise exports over imports and Europe has had to settle the difference largely in gold.

The major part of the gold arriving here lately has come from London. Exchange men have referred to it as "special" shipments because the activity in foreign exchange did not seem to warrant so large an inflow of metal.

Some suggested British authorities might have been shifting to New York some of the metal released from the Bank of England's reserves recently for support of the pound sterling, which officially went direct to the English Stabilization Fund.

Southern Pacific Sees Profit in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company estimated it would have a net income of $6,110,000 in 1939 compared with a net loss of $6,698,500 in 1938.

It made the estimate in an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to borrow $8,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to meet maturing equipment certificates and interest on funded debt falling due between April 28 and June 30.

It estimated a 10 per cent increase in freight revenues in 1939 over 1938 and a 5 per cent increase in passenger revenues, with an increase of 2 per cent in operating expenses. The estimated increase in gross revenues was placed at approximately $16,000,000.

The company said it had $20,000,000 of bank loans falling due November 1 and that it had been unable to obtain further loans from private sources.

As collateral for the RFC loan, the company offered to pledge securities with an estimated market value of $10,835,698. It now owes the RFC $14,000,000.

Exchange Board Members To Get Fees for Meetings

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the Board of Governors and of committees of the New York Stock Exchange are entitled to be paid for the time they spend at meetings, the former body has decided.

Fees of 10 for each member of the board or of a committee, and $20 for the chairman of the board or of a committee have been decided upon. The extra compensation for chairman is on the theory that one has to work before and after a meeting, it was explained.

The stock exchange, as a body, is still having hard going economically, and the fees will not actually be paid unless the new board approves the policy at its first meeting May 15 next, or at subsequent meetings.

The proposed fee scale was formerly in use, but the present board, first under the new constitution, waived its privileges last May because of the hard-up condition of the exchange.

Inland Steel to Vote on Stock

NEW YORK—Stockholders of the Inland Steel Company have been called to a special meeting on March 31 to act on a proposal to increase the authorized capital stock from 1,600,000 shares to 1,650,000 in order to provide stock for acquisition of the Wilson & Bennett Manufacturing Company, maker of steel containers. Inland Steel has 1,577,005 shares outstanding. Details of the proposed acquisition have not been announced.

Machine Tool Index Far Above Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association announced its index of machine tool orders for January was 150.8, compared with 118.4 for the same month last year.

This was an increase of more than four points over December's index of 146.5 and raised the three-month average to 136.5, compared with 129.6 a year ago. Average monthly shipments in 1926 are taken to represent 100.

Sun Life Assurance Assets Highest In History of Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The assets of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada increased by $44,600,000 during 1938 to a total of $875,000,000, the highest in the history of the company, according to the annual report presented by Arthur B. Wood, President and Managing Director, at the company's annual meeting.

From 1930 to 1938 the assets of this Company have increased from approximately $588,000,000 to this record figure of $875,000,000, an increase of over $287,000,000. The bond account increased by $54,000,000 and stands at over $423,000,000, representing 48.3 per cent of the assets. Common stocks are 27.1 per cent of the assets. Mortgages show an increase and now stand at $34,000,000.

Nearly $200,000,000 of new life insurance was placed on the books during the year, bringing the total amount of insurance in force to over $2,900,000,000. Premium income was over $113,000,000, an increase over the previous year. Investment income was $31,000,000, while the total income from all sources exceeded $165,000,000, an increase of two and a half millions over last year. Disbursements were approximately $111,000,000.

The Company has continued its policy of further strengthening the reserves and writing down of values at which the assets are carried in the statement. After making provision for policyholders' dividends and the increase of reserves, the surplus and contingency reserve of the Company remains at approximately $30,000,000. Surplus earnings for the year were over $23,000,000, including an item of over $5,000,000 realized by the redemption or sale of ledger assets.

During 1938 the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada paid out $83,000,000 in policyholder benefits. Since the first policy of the Sun Life was issued in 1871 the total paid to policyholders has reached the imposing sum of over $1,200,000,000.

January Building Best Since 1931 Except for 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Building permits issued during January, for new residential and non-residential construction in 215 cities in the United States advanced against seasonal expectations to $94,720,019, the highest January total—with the exception of last January—since 1931, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The value of December permits amounted to $89,582,203. A year ago they totaled $146,866,125.

The cost of permits in all cities except New York amounted to $70,058,398, which compared with the December figure of $67,319,756. New York permits expanded to $24,661,621 from $22,262,447.

A new building code put into effect in New York in the 1938 month caused a rush of file permits.

All major sections, except Middle Atlantic and mountain regions, showed gains over the 1938 month. In the South Atlantic, the total of $9,935,755 compared with $5,168,012 last year. In east central states January permits amounted to $18,649,865, compared with $8,042,027. The Pacific Coast total was $14,946,839 compared with $11,953,343 in the 1938 period.

Wheeler Has Bill To Restrict Use Of Railroad Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana has proposed legislation to prevent railroads from spending money "for other than strictly railroad purposes."

Senator Wheeler, who is chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said the Interstate Commerce Commission had aided in drafting the bill, which would materially increase the commission's regulatory powers.

Chief Provisions

Chief provisions of the measure would:

Bring all railroad subsidiaries under existing statutes authorizing the commission to regulate the issuance of securities.

Grant the commission additional power to obtain railroad data from railroad holding companies, railway associations, banks, brokers, accountants and railway equipment companies.

Authorize the commission "to prevent or supervise the use of railroad funds for other than strictly railroad purposes."

In a statement, Senator Wheeler said the latter provision would not prevent the carriers from investing surplus funds in "a safe and conservative manner" and would not restrict purchases for "the operation, maintenance or improvement" of railroads.

The Railway Labor Executives Association will meet here Wednesday to consider what, if anything, to do about the President's nomination of J. H. Alldredge, of Alabama, to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Last week, when President Roosevelt named Mr. Alldredge to succeed Frank McManamy, spokesmen for the rail labor organization expressed disappointment that the latter had not been reappointed. They said Mr. McManamy was labor's only direct representative on the commission and that labor should have a voice in the selection of his successor.

May Protest Nomination

The association is expected to decide whether to protest to the Senate committee, which will consider Mr. Alldredge's nomination. Mr. Alldredge, an official of the Tennessee Valley Authority, is an advocate of more favorable freight rates for the South and West.

Senator Wheeler said the "chief" purpose of his bill was "to prevent the unnecessary and wasteful spending of railroad funds for the purchase of stocks or properties which are not needed for the legitimate operations of the railroad itself.

"Such spending has been a serious abuse in the past, and the unhappy financial condition of many railroad companies at the present time is due in part to these practices."

The Montanan said that the recent bankruptcy of the New Haven Railroad was due, largely to "extravagant stock purchases" made before the World War "under the domination of the so-called Morgan-Mellon management."

Other roads in the East and Southwest also sustained severe losses from "unwise and unnecessary speculation," Senator Wheeler asserted.

Cleveland-Cliffs Plan Is Approved

CLEVELAND (AP)—Stockholders of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company approved a plan proposed by directors for refunding $13,230,000 in 4¾ per cent bonds.

Present bonds will be redeemed March 15 at 105. First mortgage and collateral trusts 3½s totaling $11,500,000, dated Feb. 1, 1939, and due Feb. 1, 1951, will be sold to banks and insurance companies along with $2,500,000 notes, due $500,000 annually through Feb. 1, 1944.

Interest rates on the notes will vary from 1½ to 2½ per cent, according to maturity, or an average of 2.16 per cent. Interest cost on notes and bonds combined will be 3.39 per cent.

U. S. Returns $34,529,774 in Refunds In Year to Individuals, Corporations

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Treasury report to Congress shows that 159,233 individuals and corporations received $34,529,774 in tax refunds during the last fiscal year.

Of the total, $24,329,415 represented overpayments in income taxes and the remainder refunds on processing taxes.

Chairman John Cochran (D) of Missouri, of the House Expenditures Committee, made public the report which covered the year ended June 30, 1938.

The largest refund was $1,671,383 to the Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio. Other big ones included $830,130 to the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., of Louisville, Ky., and Petersburg, Va.; $619,062 to the estate of Henry E. Huntington of Los Angeles, Calif.; $166,770 to the Proctor and Gamble Distributing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $51,092 to the General Electric Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., and $94,839 to the Indianapolis Glove Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Among the luminaries of Hollywood's movie colony to get refunds were Marion Davies, $5,027; Leslie and Ruth E. Howard, $1,441 each; Harold Lloyd, $1,009; Wesley Ruggles, $1,994, and Producer Louis B. Mayer, $4,734.

Florence M. Quinn of Los Angeles got $343,813.

Sonja Henie, whose address was listed as Brooklyn, N. Y., received $5,570. Bernard Baruch, New York financier, was refunded $2,921, and Song Writer Irving Berlin, $11,139.

A refund of $721 went to Mrs. Marjorie Post Hutton Davies, wife of the Ambassador to Belgium, and $1,449 to Mrs. Elinor F. Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government's chief tax collector.

Some of the principal processing tax refunds, representing chiefly repayments directed by law rather than erroneous overpayments, included $107,495 to the Bemis Brothers Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo.; $28,517 to the M. B. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Leavenworth, Kan., and $233,391 to the Lamport Manufacturing Supply Co., New York.

Apart from mathematical mistakes, Mr. Cochran said the more common errors resulting in refunds last year included the reporting of non-taxable income failure to take credit for foreign taxes or depreciation and obsolescence of physical properties.

Complexity of the tax laws, particularly those dealing with excess profits, and a lack of understanding of the post-war revenue statutes contributed largely to the large overpayments in past years, Mr. Cochran said.

Credit Unit Extends Time For Buying of Wool Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) —The Commodity Credit Corporation announced it had extended the time in which it would purchase wool loans from banks, co-operatives and others from February 28 to April 15.

Present regulations, the Corporation said, would continue except that interest would be allowed lending agencies for the period subsequent to February 28 at the rate of 1¼ instead of 2½ per cent. Loans repaid during that period, however, will entail the existing contract rate, 1½ per cent.

Mexican Imports Gain

VERA CRUZ (AP)—Officials attributed to lower tariffs a January import revenue of 4,258,600 ($851,750) pesos which was 1,000,000 pesos ($200,000) above that of January, 1938.

Barter Deals Between Germany And American Farmers Talked

WASHINGTON (AP)—German sources said negotiations were under way for extensive barter deals between Germany and midwest organizations of farmers and packers.

Under such deals, which official American sources said could be handled by non-governmental agencies without any special permit, the farmers and packers might exchange their agricultural goods for German-manufactured articles.

Negotiations in Chicago

The negotiations began, German sources said, when representatives of co-operative farm organizations asked the German commercial attaché in Chicago, a Dr. Fricke, whether a pure barter arrangement could be effected.

Shortly thereafter the co-operatives' representatives were said to have come to Washington to see Dr. Wilhelm Tannenberg, first Secretary of the German Embassy.

Dr. Tannenberg and Dr. Fricke told them, it was said, Germany would be glad to enter into barter arrangements for lard and wheat, taking several hundred tons of lard and 150,000 tons of wheat.

Pure barter is permitted by a regulation of the United States Treasury of December, 1936. It has been used by California fruit Growers and Virginia apple growers who exchanged fruit for German fertilizer.

Hull's Position

Secretary Cordell Hull said last week he did not object to pure barter so long as it did not interfere with his trade agreement program. He said he did object to barter accompanied by artificial currency devices.

German goods coming in under a barter arrangement would be subject to the same tariff charges assessed if they had been bought in the usual way for cash or credit.

BERLIN (AP)—Informed quarters confirmed Washington reports that negotiations for barter deals were under way between Germany and farmers of middlewestern United States.

Germans regarded the deals with some skepticism, however, in view of what has happened in similar cases in the past. American farmers, Foreign Office circles said, constantly were approaching the German Government with barter proposals.

NEW YORK (AP)—Negotiations for barter between Germany and middle western farmers, reported in Washington, were regarded by foreign trade and economic authorities as a natural development of Germany's trade policy.

Suggestions that the farmers concerned receive manufactured goods from Germany in return for lard and wheat closely parallel barter arrangements already operating between Germany and several nations, notably Brazil and Mexico.

The effectiveness of such barters, as an aid to the producers of raw materials, however, was questioned in some quarters.

Dr. Lionel D. Edie, well-known economist, commented: "some temporary relief to our agricultural market might be achieved by such an arrangement; but one can afford to be skeptical of any fundamental advantages to be gained from long-run barter tactics.

"It means we would begin to enter the same field of trade strategy Germany has employed in Europe. It gets away from the more liberal trade philosophy of reciprocal trade treaties.

Effectiveness Questioned

"Even from the standpoint of temporary relief, the effectiveness of such barter would depend on whether Germany turned around and resold our agricultural produce on the world market."

In this last suggestion, Dr. Edie was corroborated by a foreign trade expert employed by an American exporting firm who cited the case of Brazil's barter arrangements with Germany.

He pointed out that the United States for many years had been Brazil's greatest customer, buying millions of dollars worth of coffee each year for cash, some of which was transshipped to foreign markets.

The Brazilian coffee exporters readily accepted a barter arrangement with Germany, providing a new outlet of thousands of tons of coffee in exchange for manufactured goods.

However, according to the expert, Germany resold much of the coffee in Europe, depressing the world price and lessening the amount of coffee which the United States bought with cash.

In the meantime, shipments of United States' manufactured articles to Brazil have fallen off, since Germany pays for Brazil's coffee and cotton with "trade" marks, useless except to buy products from Germany. The Brazilian market, in consequence, is reported filled with German goods.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Trade—The total value of Argentine foreign trade for the first 10 months of 1938 amounted to 2,366,541,000 paper pesos, a decline of 28.3 per cent compared with the like period in 1937. Exports for the 10 months were valued at 1,157,124,000 pesos or 43.1 per cent under those of the like period in 1937. Total imports reached 1,209,417,000 pesos as against 1,270,109,000 pesos for the like period of 1937, a decline of 4.8 per cent. The United Kingdom was Argentina's best customer.

* * *

Argentine Wool—Although trading was dull in the Argentine wool market in the first six months of 1938, the last half of the year was characterized by improving trading conditions. Total exports of all classes of wool in 1938 amounted to 151,877 metric tons as compared with 116,101 tons in 1937. The United Kingdom was the principal destination, Germany second.

* * *

Public Works in Peru—The comparatively large public works program provided for in Peru during 1938 was unique in the history of the nation, and the disbursement of wages and the volume of credit placed in circulation through that medium was in large measure responsible for the sustained confidence which prevailed during the periods of uncertainty concerning the trend of foreign markets for cotton and sugar. Preference was given to highway construction and repair on which about $4,576,000 was expended in the first nine months of the year.

* * *

Peruvian Cotton—Production of cotton in Peru during the year 1938 amounted to 84,022 metric tons to record a decline compared with the 90,032 metric tons produced in 1937. A slight decline was recorded in domestic consumption and the movement to foreign markets weakened considerably. Exports in 1938 totaled 69,551 metric tons to register a drop of 15 per cent compared with the 81,431 tons exported in 1937. The United Kingdom was Peru's best customer during the year, taking 57.33 per cent of total cotton exports.

* * *

Venezuelan Petroleum—Taxes paid by petroleum companies operating in Venezuela during the first eight months of 1938 amounted to $47,820,393 compared with only $49,014,649 received during the entire year 1937 from this source. Production of petroleum and exports for the first eight months of 1938 were well ahead of the previous year.

* * *

Colombian Auto Trade—The number of automobiles and tractors imported into Colombia during December, 1938, showed a substantial increase over the preceding month as well as over the like month in 1937. December imports totaled 660 units, an increase of 81.8 per cent over November, 1938. With the exception of 12 units, all of the automotive vehicles were imported from the United States.

* * *

Colombian Abrasives—With the exception of sand paper prepared from imported materials by the match factories for use on locally-made match boxes, abrasives are not manufactured in Colombia and that country is dependent upon foreign sources of supply. The principal source of abrasives is the United States which, however, encounters close competition on a price basis in certain items from Germany and Sweden.

* * *

Chilean Wheat—As a result of the findings of a commission named by the Chilean Agricultural Export Board to inquire into the cost of wheat production, the board has fixed the price of the 1938-39 crop at 85 paper pesos the metric quintal, placed at railway stations at Santiago, during the first quarter of 1939 and thereafter at 87 pesos.

* * *

U. S. Plant in Chile—The Chilean branch of an American company manufacturing phonograph and radio products, long established at Santiago, is building a branch factory to be completed early in 1939 at an estimated cost of about $150,000. About 400 persons will be employed in the new factory which is under the supervision of an American engineer.

* * *

Brazilian Cotton—The 1937-38 cotton crop in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, yielded 500,000,000 kilos of cottonseed. About 20,000,000 kilos of the seed was retained for planting purposes and 480,000,000 kilos was processed locally. This seed yielded 63,000,000 kilos of crude oil and 200,000,000 kilos of cottonseed cakes. The total value of all cotton by-products from this State during the period indicated amounted to $6,435,000.

* * *

Brazil's New Bread—The Brazilian Department of Agriculture is experimenting with the mixture of rice with wheat flour for making bread. According to unofficial reports, the experiments have been based upon mixtures ranging from 5 to 15 per cent, and it was stated that the Rice Syndicate in the State of Rio Grande do Sul has offered to sell the Government 1,000,000 bags of rice at 75 per cent below the official prices. The experimentations with the mixture of rice with wheat flour were stated to be part of a plan to cut down on the importation of wheat flour into Brazil.

* * *

Uruguayan Meat—Uruguayan refrigerated meat exports during 1938 totaled 80,162 metric tons as compared with 64,378 tons shipped during 1937, an increase of 25 per cent. Of the total for 1938, 43,897 tons were consigned to the United Kingdom as against 43,283 tons shipped during 1937, an increase of 1 per cent. A total of 36,265 tons were shipped to Continental Europe, Brazil, Africa, the Canal Zone, the West Indies and Japan, as compared with 21,095 tons in 1937, an increase of 72 per cent.

Metal Shortage Warning Issued By Tom Girdler

NEW YORK (AP)—The time might come, T. M. Girdler, the steel man, predicted, when the United States would gladly give all the gold in Kentucky vaults for a pile of desperately needed manganese and chromium.

The "time," said the Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, would be war, and the prediction was made in a speech to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Depend on Imports

He explained that this country is either wholly or in part dependent on foreign countries for seven of the 12 important nonferrous metals used in making steel. The seven are chromium, nickel, tin, manganese, cobalt, tungsten and vanadium.

Manganese enters widely into steel making and chromium is an essential of stainless steels. Mr. Girdler said the United States uses 40 per cent of the world's chromium, but its own production is "insignificant." It uses 20 per cent of the world's manganese, but produces "very little."

"The impression prevails," he said, "that the steel industry looks eagerly to profits from war. That is not true.

"War brings no genuine prosperity to the steel industry. Any temporary profits which may come from extreme activity of plants during a conflict such as the World War are of no lasting benefit to the industry."

Says Taxes Ruinous

Mr. Girdler declared the mining industry is being throttled in many cases by ruinous taxes. He quoted a study showing that the tax collector takes 27 cents out of every dollar paid for Lake Superior iron ore delivered at lower Great Lakes ports. The tax, he said, is twice the actual cost of producing the ore.

Without giving names he said, "I think it is correct to say that the taxation trend in certain instances reflects the purpose upon the part of the taxing authorities to take over property that is now in private hands."

Later he added, "It is not just the problem of the mining industry or of the steel industry where, in 1937, the total tax bill was equal to a year's pay for 108,000 workers. It is the problem of the whole nation."

John Hancock Life Policies in Force Highest on Record

Insurance in force of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, during 1938 increased $76,319,647, bringing the total in force to the sum of $4,175,557,199, which is the highest amount in the company's history, according to Guy W. Cox, President, in his annual report to policyholders.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," said President Cox, "that general business conditions during the year were not favorable. The life insurance business is now quite closely related to general business and its volume of new business is dependent upon this relationship. Notwithstanding this condition, the company had a very good production which, in certain departments, even exceeded the record for 1937."

Admitted assets gained $65,473,204 during the year and totaled at the close of the company's 76th year in business, $920,507,589. The company paid $92,791,267 to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1938, or $308,277 per business day.

Set aside for 1939 dividends to policyholders is the sum of $19,567,271, an increase of $1,163,482 over that for 1938.

The company reached a high record of total gross income of $212,894,272, including premiums of $164,575,707. This is an increase in gross income of $12,700,000 over the previous high record achieved in 1937.

Legal reserves are $761,541,356, and assigned liabilities $839,497,228.

Surplus resources which include a contingency reserve of $25,000,000, amount to $81,010,361, which is 9.65 per cent of liabilities.

World Gold Output Up Sharply in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Gold production throughout the world, exclusive of Russia, in December amounted to 2,779,000 fine ounces, against 2,824,000 in November, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For all of last year, production, excluding Russia, was 31,837,000 ounces, as compared with 29,888,000 ounces in 1937.

Gold production in the United States, including the Philippine Islands, in December was 452,000 ounces, against 524,000 in November. For 1938, output amounted to 5,008,000 ounces, against 4,753,000 in 1937

Wysor Says Business Outlook Encouraging

CLEVELAND (AP)—Back from a business trip to the West Coast, President R. J. Wysor of the Republic Steel Corp. said business prospects were mildly encouraging.

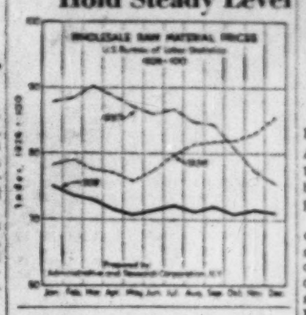
"Two out of every three men I talked with in California said they expected business this year to exceed that of 1938, but no one I encountered would predict it would equal 1937," Mr. Wysor said.

The executive said he hoped for eventual stabilization in the steel industry, now operating at slightly above 50 per cent of capacity.

"The average rate of production for the industry for the last 15 years," he said, "is about 60 per cent, but there have been many violent swings ranging from a maximum of over 90 per cent to less than 15 per cent.

"It would be so much better for labor, stockholders, customers and the public generally if this rate could be maintained at between 45 per cent and 75 per cent."

Raw Goods Prices Hold Steady Level



Metal Trade Found Holding Own Against Competition Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — American export trade in metals and metal products will flourish despite fears engendered by changing world conditions, according to the magazine Steel.

Steel's survey among students of foreign trade reveals the general expectation that our 1939 exports of metals and metal products should average well above the 1938 level and that exports of machine tools and some other products should mount to new all-time records.

Active demand is coming from abroad for American mass production goods like automobiles, radios and refrigerators. American steel also is finding a growing world market. Results of the recent Pan-American conference at Lima are regarded by well-informed authorities as reassuring to American trade. There is little concern over competition by totalitarian states.

The position of the United States in South American trade may be illustrated by examining the foreign trade of Argentina. This country had exports of 2,165,742,000 pesos in the first 11 months of 1937, of which 28.4 per cent was to Great Britain, 13.2 per cent to the United States and 6.6 per cent to Germany.

In the first 11 months of 1938, Great Britain took 31.3 per cent of the 1,271,154,000 peso total, while the United States took only 7.6 per cent and Germany 11.9. At the same time Argentina bought relatively more from the United States in 1938 than it did in 1937, as indicated by the following comparative figures:

Argentine Foreign Trade

	Percentage Imported from		Percentage Exported to	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
Great Britain	19.0	18.3	20.4	31.3
U. S. A.	16.5	17.9	13.2	7.6
Germany	10.4	10.1	6.6	11.9
Italy	5.5	5.8	6.5	2.5
Belgium	6.3	5.1	9.4	6.7
Brazil	4.2	4.7	5.6	7.3
Peru	2.6	4.4	0.6	0.9
France	3.9	4.2	4.1	5.1
India	3.7	4.2	...	...
Dutch possessions	2.9	3.7	...	...
Japan	3.3	3.2	1.1	1.1
Netherlands	3.2	1.9	9.5	6.2
Sweden	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Czechoslovakia	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1
Poland	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2

Lumber Industry Offers a Low-Cost Home Building Plan

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The lumber industry announced it had prepared plans for homes which could be made available to buyers at a cost of 50 cents to one dollar a day.

Lumber manufacturer and lumber dealer associations, co-operating to expand construction, said they had developed two basic house designs with a dozen architectural variations which could be built for from $2,000 to $2,500. These figures include only the construction costs.

Congress heard meanwhile that an upswing in private residential construction had complicated the Home Owners' Loan Corporation's task of disposing of repossessed homes.

The HOLC view was expressed by Chairman John H. Fahey in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee just made public. He said the HOLC, in striving to sell homes it has taken over, was meeting competition from newer and more modern homes.

The problem was intensified, Mr. Fahey said, "by the fact that prevailing terms for the purchase of new homes are the most liberal that have ever been offered in this country."

He disclosed that the HOLC had repossessed 118,765 properties, representing about 11.7 per cent of the original loans, and had sold 32,152.

Your Income Tax

No. 14

Compensation of State Officers and Employees

Compensation received for services rendered to a State or its political sub-divisions is to be included in gross income unless the person receives such compensation as an officer or employee thereof and such compensation is immune from taxation under the Constitution of the United States.

ICC Postpones New Haven Reorganization Hearings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission postponed from February 27 to March 27 the beginning of hearings in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reorganization proceedings.

The New Haven and various protective committees had asked for the delay because studies of various subsidiaries have not been completed.

U. S. Sugar Exports Decline

NEW YORK—Refined sugar exports from the United States in 1938 amounted to 55,203 long tons, compared with 62,671 in 1937, a decrease of 7,468 tons, or 11.9 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers.

Defaults Ignored In Weighing Loans To Latin America

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that Latin American defaults to individual United States bondholders have not been considered in his studies of proposed loans to Latin America.

"I have never taken part in the collection of private debts," the secretary said in response to a press conference question. Earlier, he had discussed the Latin-American situation with Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister.

The secretary declined to say whether the Latin American bond defaults to private holders would be excluded from any future discussions.

Mr. Morgenthau also said he could not discuss the topics he took up with Señhor Aranha because that was a state department matter.

Señhor Aranha, on leaving the secretary's office, merely told reporters that his conference was "satisfactory" and that he expected to hold several more conversations.

Several months ago, Mr. Morgenthau announced he was studying the possibility of making loans to Latin American countries in an effort to stimulate trade between the neighbors.

In response to questions at his press conference, Mr. Morgenthau said an agreement made in 1937 for the sale of $60,000,000 worth of gold to Brazil was still in effect, although Brazil never has taken advantage of the arrangement. He declined, however, to say whether the agreement may be modified during Señhor Aranha's visit.

Mr. Morgenthau also indicated he was not seriously concerned by the Congressional proposal to reduce from $125,000,000 to $100,000,000 the proposed loan limits of the Export-Import Bank, through which any loans made to Latin America likely would be handled. The secretary said he and Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agreed that $125,000,000 would "take care of the needs we envisaged," but if $100,000,000 limit was set the bank could ask Congress for more authority if it reached that limit.

Steel Production Rise Expected From Uptrend in Building

BUFFALO, Feb. 10 (AP)—An increase in American Steel production because of an uptrend in building and unsettled world conditions is predicted by John H. Van Deventer, editor of Iron Age.

"The average operating rate this quarter has been probably 35 per cent, but I look for an increase next quarter," Mr. Van Deventer told Buffalo purchasing agents.

"There are several promising developments to support this prediction. For one thing, there is the anticipated uptrend in the building construction business. That doesn't call for steel directly, but indirectly it does.

"Then munitions work is coming along. Look for an uptrend across the border. There are indications that Britain will depend upon Canada for her munitions-making, because factories in England would be too vulnerable to aerial attack in the event of war."

Mr. Van Deventer also asserted that the National Labor Relations Board was conducting "rump courts" similar to totalitarian "bureaus in which the prosecution, judge and jury are one body."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
nstitution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1939

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Leading Issues Off Fractions To A Point or More

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The stock market edged lower in quiet proceedings today and near the fifth hour pivotal issues had lost fractions to a point or more, with a few down as much as 2.

There was apparently no great rush to either buy or sell and the ticker tape was motionless for minutes at a time.

Transactions were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Business news, while fairly good, was not particularly stimulating marketwise, brokers said. The foreign scene also retained its cloudy features, with the Spanish situation and the seizure of the important Island of Hainan, in the far Pacific, by the Japanese, viewed as further complicating the international chart.

A better than anticipated jump in this week's steel mill operations of 1.4 points to 54.8 per cent of capacity, a new year's high, brought scant response from the steel stocks. U. S. Steel and Bethlehem were in arrears from the start.

Lacking rising steam also were Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, Santa Fe, Great Northern, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Contesting the trend with moderate advances in the forenoon were North American Public Service of N. J. and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Backward in the curb were Lockheed, Electric Bond & Share, and Jones & Laughlin. A bit ahead were American Gas, Gulf Oil, and United Gas.

N. Y. Traction Bonds Rise

New York traction issues pushed ahead for large gains in today's bond market in the face of a drooping trend in other corporate groups.

Loans of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Interborough Rapid Transit and Third Avenue were up from the start and carried gains running to 2 or more points into the final hour. The rise was based on a reported plan for legislative action to expedite the proposed unification of properties.

Corporates generally lacked buying support, traders preferring the sidelines pending a better line on spring business prospects and a clearer view of possible European developments in connection with the Spanish situation.

Actual selling was comparatively light and most losses established in late trading were of fractional range. On the down side were loans of Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, Western Union, Great Northern and American & Foreign Power. Bonds of American Water Works, Delaware & Hudson and Northern Pacific held small gains.

U. S. Governments were steady in a narrow range. Foreign dollar loans were mixed.

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—After fluctuating uneasily most of the session, wheat prices rose to small fractional gains just before the close today.

Most of the strength apparently was in sympathy with an over-the-holiday upturn at Liverpool. Southwestern interests were buyers here late in the session.

Wheat closed ¼-½ higher than Saturday, May 67⅞-68, July 68¼-68, corn was ⅛ off to ½up, May 48⅛-⅜, July 49¾, and oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Most prices found a firm footing in today's stock market. Trans-Atlantics moved evenly helped by continental support. Oils attracted interest at generally higher levels, especially the twin eagle shares. Copper, gold and rubber shares were well maintained. British gilt-edged bonds ended lower despite large support. Small gains and losses were well mixed in the industrial section.

Paris: Uneven price movements featured dealings in the Bourse, today. Rentes ended 25 to 110 centimes down and Bank of France lost 100 francs. Suez Canal and Royal Dutch slipped narrowly.

Liverpool: Helped by firmer overseas cables and local short covering in nearby positions, cotton futures closed 1 to 3 points higher today.

Wheat futures ended at the day's tops and ½ to 1 penny up on buying believed to represent lifting of hedges against cash wheat sales to Spain and United Kingdom millers.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Feb. 14

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅜	$4.8397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0264‡	.0264‡	‡
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1689	.1406
Switz'l'd—franc	.2270	.2267	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark*	.4015	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5362	.5380	‡
Sweden—krona	.2415	.2415	.4537
Norway—krone	.2356	.2355	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2093	.2092	.4537
Spain—peseta			.4537
Greece—drachma	.00861⅛	.00861⅛	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2382
Czecho—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finmark	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1890
Portugal—escudo	.0426	.0426	.0744
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0223	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2300	.2305	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2735	.8440
India—rupee	.3564	.3564	.6180
Java—florin	.5372	.5397	.6805
Hong Kong—dol	.2900	.2920	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1600	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5446	.5457	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9068	.9950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2010‡	.2010‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶paper rate. ‖Nominal. **Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58½	58½	58½	Feb 11
123⅝	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123⅜	123⅜	123⅝	Oct 31
45	38½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb 7
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	5	21½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
21½	15⅝	Adams-Millis (½g‡)	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	24½	Addressor (1.40)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 11
65⅝	54½	Air Reduction (1a)	2	59½	59	59½	+1⅛
1⅝	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	⅞	⅞	
19	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	7	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Allegheny Corp	12	1	1	1	
12¾	8⅞	Allegheny pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 11
14½	10	Allegheny pf $30 ww	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Allegheny pf $40 ww	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 6
18⅞	13	Allegheny pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	5	22½	22	22	— ½
11⅜	8¼	Allen Industries	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	172½	172½	172½	Feb 10
13⅜	11⅛	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb 6
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾a)	3	12½	12½	12½	
11⅝	8⅜	Allied Stores	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	65¾	65⅝	65⅝	Feb 9
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	21	42⅝	42	42⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g‡)	6	18	18	18	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	9	2	2	2	— ⅛
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	1	61½	61½	61½	— ½
24¼	19	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 9
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
8	5¼	Am Bosch	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
54½	42⅝	Am Brake Shoe (1)	9	45	43¾	43¾	— ¾
105⅝	91	Am Can (4)	4	93¼	92	93¼	— ⅛
177	174⅝	Am Can pf (7)	5	175½	175½	175½	Feb 10
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	27	27¼	27½	—1¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	5	43½	43	43½	Feb 10
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	8	20½	20½	20½	
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¾	116¼	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118⅝	118	118	Feb 9
7¾	6⅝	Am Colortype	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Am Coml Alcohol	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb 11
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Feb 11
5⅝	3¾	Am Enclaus Tiling	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5½	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
35⅜	27⅛	Am & For Power	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
15¼	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	Feb 7
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17	17	17	— ½
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	Feb 9
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 10
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
34½	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Feb 7
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	44⅝	44⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	14⅜	Am Ice	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb 11
7¾	6	Am International	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	2	67½	67½	67½	Feb 9
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Feb 11
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
40⅜	32	Am Metal (¼g)	7	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
122	120½	Am Met 6½ pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	19	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	4	45¼	45	45	— ¼
43½	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	5	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	14	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	5	18⅛	18	18¼	— ⅛
72⅛	64	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65	65	65	Feb 2
15¼	13¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	8	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
53⅜	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	8	44¼	44	44	— ½
134	130¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	130¼	130¼	130¼	
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	64	64	64	Feb 11
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	2	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
11⅝	8½	Am Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)‖	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	19½	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
18⅛	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Feb 10
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	156¾	156¼	156¾	— ¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	1	83	83	83	— ¾
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	4	85½	85¼	85¼	—1
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Feb 9
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	10	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	11⅝	Am Water Wks	3	893⅛	89¾	89¾	Feb 9
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 11
6¾	5	Am Woolen	3	39¾	39	39	Feb 10
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	2	30⅛	30	30	Feb 2
32	30	Am Zinc pr pf	44	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	— ⅜
36¼	26	Anaconda (⅓e)	1	49	49	49	Feb 9
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 10
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	5	17½	17½	17½	Feb 8
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 7
21½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	Feb 8
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101¼	101¼	Feb 10
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	48½	48¼	48⅛	Feb 8
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(1⅛g‡)	1	48⅛	48¼	48⅛	— ⅛
11	9⅝	Arnold Const (¼g‡)	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb 11
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 6
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Feb 7
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	11	34⅞	34	34⅜	— ⅜
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g‡)	3	64	64	64	+ ½
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	3	23½	22½	22½	+ ½
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W Ind pf	3	13¼	13	13	Feb 10
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	9	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	—1½
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	9	8	8	8	
45½	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	*1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+1
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	6	63	63	63	— ¾
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb 9
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 9
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	12	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛

B

17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	9	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
30½	22	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb 9
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 10
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	16	15¾	15¾	
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Feb 7
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	5	44⅞	44⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Feb 11
87⅞	71½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	99	98½	99	Jan 20
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	99	98½	99	+ ⅛
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	123	123	123	+1
80	60¼	Beth Steel	5	8	8	8	Feb 11
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	Jan 25
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	35	68⅛	67	67	—1½
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	17½	Black & Decker(½e)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	2	25	24¾	24¾	Feb 9
34⅜	24¼	Boeing Airplane	2	18½	18½	18½	Feb 9
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	1	14¼	14	14¼	Feb 11
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	11	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
18⅞	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	1	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¾e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13½	Feb 11
2½	2	Boston & Maine	*21	18¾	18¼	18½	— ⅛
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅜
7⅝	7	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	24	24	24	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	4	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	5	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
46	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	*2	46	46	46	— ½
9¼	8½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
42	37½	Bklyn-M Tr pf	49	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	9	40½	39	39	+1½
33½	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	1	17½	17	17½	Feb 10
13⅜	10⅜	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 10
13⅜	10	Bucyrus-Erie	4	11½	11¼	11¼	Feb 10
8	6	Budd Mfg	13	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 10
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	26	25½	26	
14¾	12⅜	Burling Mills (1)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Feb 11
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 10
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	21	17	17	17	— ⅛
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	Feb 10
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (½g‡)	3	10	10	10	Feb 10

C

18	15¾	Calif Packing	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 10
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	11	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	1	7	7	7	
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb 11
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	16	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	58	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
32½	31	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 10
20½	17⅝	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 11
94⅞	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	86	86	86	Feb 11
107⅛	105⅜	Caterpl Tractor (2)	*5	44¾	44	44¾	+1¼
24⅜	17⅝	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 10
94	89	Celanese Corp	1	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	14¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 8
22½	20¾	Celotex Corp	4	16½	16½	16½	
5¼	3⅜	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
9⅛	7	Cent Foundry	6	4¼	4	4	
5⅝	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 8
5¼	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 10
3⅜	2¾	Cero de Pas (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	5	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ½
30	23½	Champ Pap & P	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Feb 11
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	21	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb 11
88⅛	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	14	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (½g‡)	2	86¾	86½	86½	Feb 11
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 10
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
1	¾	Chi & N West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
3¼	2⅜	Chi Great West	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 9
12⅜	11	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 9
14⅜	11⅛	Chi Mail Order (¼g‡)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 9
1⅛	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 10
20½	15	Chi M St P & P pf	1	15	15	15	
37½	34½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	16	16	16	Feb 10
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	
⅞	½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
1⅛	1	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	¾	¾	¾	Feb 6
1⅛	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
8⅝	6½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 7
14⅜	12½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb 7
13½	9⅝	Chick Cot Oil (¾a)	1	12½	12¾	12½	Feb 6
		Childs Co	5	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (3e)	46	76⅝	75⅛	76	+ ⅛
16½	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	2	10	10	10	
4½	3¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 11
24½	18½	Clark Equip (⅝e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 8
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (.5e)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
60⅜	50	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	12	53⅝	52⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	23⅝	Clett Peabody (.85e)	4	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	131½	131½	131½	Feb 8
61	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	
15½	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	2	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
104	101½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	104	104	104	
36⅛	25	Collins & Alk (¼g‡)	1	38½	38½	38½	+1
23⅜	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19	19	19	Feb 9
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	2	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	30	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
88⅝	74½	Col Gas& El pf A (6)	1	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	—2¼
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	11⅜	11½	11⅜	— ⅛
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26⅛	26½	Jan 26
93	83¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	83	83	83	—3
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	1	53¼	53	53	
107⅞	105⅞	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
50	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅜
109½	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
12	10⅝	Comi Solvents	13	119	110	110	+1
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	40	13	12⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
53¼	45¾	Com & So pf (3⅝k)	82	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
28	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.80)	18	60½	59	59½	—1⅛
8⅝	6	Conde Nast	20	27¾	27¼	27½	
30⅜	24⅜	Congol-Nairn (¼g‡)	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
8⅜	6	Congress Cigar §	7	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
25½	18⅜	Consol Aircraft (1e)	4	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (⅝g‡)	1	8	8	8	Feb 1
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	46	33	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
103⅞	101¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	14	103⅞	103¾	103⅝	— ⅛
2½	1½	Consol Film Ind	1	2	1½	1½	
11⅝	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
6½	5⅝	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	Feb 9
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	25	8½	8¼	8¼	
3¼	2¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

$33,000,000 Trust Company in N. J. To Be Liquidated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 14—The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company of this city did not open its doors this morning, following decision of its board of directors to liquidate the institution. The decision was reached last night, when it was announced that the bank would be turned over to the State Department of Banking and Insurance for liquidation.

Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said the payments on insured claims of depositors in full would begin within two weeks.

"The decision of the directors was undoubtedly in the best interests of depositors and other creditors," Mr. Crowley added. "The bank had been working for some time with supervisory authorities to develop a program that would relieve its frozen condition, which resulted from the accumulation of large holdings of real estate and other illiquid assets. Their efforts to restore a reasonable degree of liquidity were unsuccessful, so tonight's action was the only alternative."

The bank, of which Gov. A. Harry Moore is a member of the board, engaged in general banking, title and trust business. It reported liabilities of $33,789,000 in its last statement and equal resources, of which $20,207,000 was in loans and discounts.

Payments by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will be the largest undertaken to date by the corporation, it was revealed. The bank at closing had deposits totaling about $23,000,000, of which about $18,000,000 are protected by the $5,000 maximum insurance coverage and will be paid in full. The FDIC will return deposits to more than 39,000 persons.

Rubber Prices Jump On Quota Decision

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Feb. 14 (AP)—The International Rubber Regulating Committee today announced it would leave unchanged the present permits for export of 50 per cent of basic quotas during April, May, and June.

The colonial office, in making the announcement, said the committee would meet again May 16.

(Virtually all rubber producing countries are members of the International Rubber Cartel.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Rubber futures bounced upward today on the announcement in The Hague that the International Rubber Regulating Committee had left unchanged the 50 per cent basic export quotas.

Opening prices on the New York market were up from .33 to .42 of a cent a pound.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '41	107.3	107.3	107.3
14	2¼s '45-'43	110.1	110.1	110.1
3	3¼s '46-'44	110.10	110.7	110.7
5	2½s '49-'46	110.3	110.1	110.3
1	4¼s '52-'47	119.10	119.10	119.10
6	2½s '53-'49	103.5	103.5	103.5
4	2¾s '54-'51	104.27	104.25	104.27
6	3s '55-'51	107.20	107.20	107.20
27	2¾s '60-'55	103.5	103.2	105.3
6	2¾s '65-'60	103.16	103.14	103.16
2	2¾s '63-'58	103.14	103.14	103.14

Home Owners' Loan

1	3s '52-'44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
1	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Alleghany cv 5s '44	74¾	74½	74½
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	64	64	64
4	Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	32	32
3	Allied Stores 4½s '51	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	54½	54½	54½
22	Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111⅞	111⅞
10	Am T&T 3¼s '66	107½	107⅛	107½
4	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
1	Am WW & E 6s '75	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¼	98¼
5	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
13	AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108	108¼
12	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101⅞	101¾	101¾
5	ATSSF 4½s C-A '62	109	108¾	109
1	A C Line 4½s '64	66	66	66
1	A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
10	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39¾	39¼	39¾
1	Atl Refin 3s '53	104½	104½	104½
3	B&O 1st 5s '48	50¾	50¾	50¾
16	B&O rfg 5s '95	20	19¾	19¾
5	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19½	19	19
10	B&O 5s '96 F	19¾	19¼	19¼
35	B&O cv 4½s '60	12¾	12	12¾
7	B&O 4s '48	50¾	50¼	50¾
5	B&O 5s S W '50	36	35	36
5	B&O 5s sw '50 ct	34½	34½	34½
3	Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	91	91	91
3	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
7	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
19	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
28	Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99¾	100
27	Boston&Me 5s '67	28¾	28	28¾
16	Boston&Me 4¾s JJ'61	27¼	26⅝	27¼
6	Boston&Me 5s '55	28½	28½	28½
4	Bkly U Gas 4½s '41	48	47	48
4	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	108¾	108	108
134	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73¾	72½	73½
5	Bkly Qn C&SB cn 5s '41	38¾	38¾	38¾
7	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	84	83½	83¾
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	77½	77½	77½
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	97¾	98½
5	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	96¾	96½	96½
10	Can Sou 5s'62	93½	93½	93½
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	116	115⅞	115⅞
10	Can Nor 6½s'46	123½	123½	123½
5	Can Pac 5s '44	113½	113½	113½
2	Can Pac 5s'54	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
10	Can Pac 4½s'46	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
1	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	90	90	90
7	Cen Ill E&P 5s'51	104	103¾	103¾
3	Cen Pac 5s'60	56	56	56
4	CRR&B of Ga 5s'42	53	52	52
1	Cen RRNJ 5s '87	23½	23½	23½
2	Cen Steel 8s '41	115½	115½	115½
1	Certain-teed 5½s'48	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	ChampP&F(38)4¾s'50	101½	101½	101½
13	C&O 3½s'96 D	98¾	98	98
12	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	98½	98¼	98½
1	CB&Q 4½s'77	90	90	90
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98½	98½	98½
2	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Chi&NW 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107½	107½
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Ch&W Ind 4¼s'62	91	91	91
18	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90½	90½	90¾
1	CinnGas&El 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109	109	109
3	Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	5 ½	56½	56½
2	Clev Sl Iron 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	109¼	109¾	109¾
4	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78½	78½	78½
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101½	101	101½
17	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¾	101¼	101¾
20	Colmbia G 5s 1961	101½	101¼	101½
97	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110¾	110½	110½
8	Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	109½	109½	109½
35	Con Edis 3¼s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
29	Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105¾	106
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¼	109¼	109¼
15	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104¾	104¼	104½
1	Container 5s '43	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Continent Oil 2¾s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	32	32	32
3	Cuba R Rfd 5½s '43	57½	57½	57½
10	Del P&L 4¼s '69	106	105½	105½
4	DG&E 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	D&RG 4s '36	12	12	12

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util.
Net change	— .25	— .25	— .18
Today's close	144.38	29.93	24.75
Saturday's close	144.61	30.18	24.39
1939 high	154.85	34.33	25.52
1939 low	136.42	27.93	22.90

*20 Utilities prior to June 2, 1938. †Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	D&RG West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
24	DetDt Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
20	Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11½	11½
11	Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	11¼	11¼
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	48	48	48
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¼	21	21
6	Erie gen lien 4s '96 reg	18	18	18
4	Erie cv 4s '53 A	19½	19¼	19¼
3	Erie cv 4s '53 B	19¾	19¾	19¾
3	Erie & Jer 6s '55	43	43	43
8	Fairbanks M 4s '56	105¼	105	105
5	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11	Firest T&R 3½s '48	103½	103½	103½
18	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¼	8	8
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7½	7¾	7½
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102⅝	102¾	102⅝
10	Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	107	107	107
1	Gen Pub S 5½s '39	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	60½	60	60
12	Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100	100
6	Goodrich 6s '45	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	87½	87½	87½
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81	81	81
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80½	80¾	80¾
30	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97⅝	97	97
5	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	Hockg V 4½s '99	119½	119½	119½
2	Housatonic 5s '37	30¼	30¼	30¼
2	HousOilTex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
11	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33½	32⅝	32⅝
7	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47⅞	47	47
5	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¼	13	13¼
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
6	Ill Cen 4s '53	53¾	53¾	53¾
7	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50¼	50	50
3	Ill Cen 5s '55	66	66	66
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	55½	55	55
3	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	51½	51½	51½
11	Ill Steel 4½s '40	104½	104¼	104⅜
6	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95⅞	95¾	95¾
17	Interb R Tr 7s '32	60¾	60½	60⅝
10	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	59	59	59
12	Interb R Tr 6s '32	38	36¾	38
40	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63	61½	62¼
1	Int'lake Iron cv 4s '47	84	84	84
14	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	79⅝	79¾	79⅞
2	Int Paper 5s '47	99	99	99
11	Int TT 4½s '52	67	66¼	66¾
6	Int T&T 5s '55	70¼	69¾	69¾
37	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4¼	4	4¼
3	KCFt&M 4s '36 ct	32	32	32
7	K C South 5s '50	65¾	65½	65½
4	K C South 5s'50	69	69	69
1	KingsCoEl&P 6s '97	163	163	163
7	Kings Co El 4s '49	80½	80	80¼
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	105	105	105
1	Koppers Co 4s'51 a	102½	102½	102½
3	Kresge Found 4s'45	104½	104½	104½
3	Lac Gas 5½s'53	51	50½	50½
1	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	49½	49½	49½
1	Lac Gas 5s'59	83½	83½	83½
10	L&SMS 3½s'97	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	Liutaro Nit 1st '75	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10	Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	60	60	60
13	Liggett & M 7s'44	128¾	128⅝	128⅝
1	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	82½	82½	82½
1	Lorillard Co 7s'44	128¾	128¾	128¾
10	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	82½	82½	82½
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	87	87	87
26	Louis &N un 4s'40	100	99¾	99¾
10	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84½	84½	84½
1	Lou Gas&El 3¾s'66	108½	108½	108½
5	Maine Cen 4½s'60	44	44	44
1	Manat Sug 4s'57	30	30	30
11	Manhat Ry 4s'90	33½	32	33½
5	McCrory Strs 5s'51	106	106	106
1	Mead Corp 6s'45 A	114¼	114¼	114¼
4	MSP&SSMarie6s'38	5	5	5
3	MSP&SSM 2 1/2s'38	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	29	28⅞	28⅞
7	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	M-K-T 4½s'78	24	24	24
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	41	41	41
3	M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	24	24	24
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3½	3½	3½
6	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18	17¾	17¾
3	Mo Pac 5s'78G	18	17¾	17¾
11	Mo Pac 5s '81I	18¼	18	18¼
7	Mob&Ohio 4s'77	25¼	25¼	25¼
7	MonWPa Ppb 5v6s'85	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
6	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99	98¾	98¾
5	Mor & Essex 5s'55	50	50	50
2	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	44½	44½	44½
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	54	54	54
4	Mut Un Tel5s'41	98	98	98
18	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	104¾	104⅝	104¾
6	Natl Steel 4s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	108	108	108
2	N Pu Sv 5s'52A	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	N Orl&NE 4½s'52	51½	51½	51½
8	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60¼	60⅛	60⅛

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	NYC 4½s 2012 A	56	55¾	55¾
6	NYC cn 4s '98	65½	65½	65½
5	NYC 3½s '48	77¾	77¾	77¾
6	NYC cv 3½s '52	64½	64½	64½
3	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	85⅝	85½	85½
2	NYCh&StL 5½s '74	62¾	62¾	62¾
25	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	52½	52	52
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	75¼	75¼	75¼
2	NY Com RR 4½s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	81¼	81¼	81¼
10	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14	14	14
2	NYNH&H cv 6s '40	23	23	23
4	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	NY&R Gas 6s'51A	99	99	99
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	102¾	102¾	102⅝
2	NL&O-Pow 5s '55 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	97½	97¼	97½
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¾	64¾	64¾
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56	55	5 5
1	Nor Pac 4s'97	82½	82½	82½
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	47	47	47
14	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	108½	108½	108½
4	Ogden&L Cha 4s'48 st	5	5	5
5	Ohio Ed 4s'65	108	107⅞	107⅞
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Or-Wash R&N 4s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	79¾	79½	79⅝
3	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	110½	110½	110½
10	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	109¾	109¼	109¼
45	Panhandle EPL 4s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Para Pict 6s'55	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4	Parmelee T 6s'44	50	51	51
5	Pen Co 4s'52 E	100½	100½	100½
7	Pen Co 4s'63	100	10 0	100
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
7	Pen P&L 4½s'81	105¼	105	105¼
2	Pen RR gen 5s'68	105⅝	105½	105½
2	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	118	118	118
20	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	98⅞	98½	98½
14	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85	84¾	84¾
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
10	Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	94¾	94½	94½
2	Pen RR 4s'43	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Pen RR 3¾s'70	86½	86½	86½
1	Peo GL&C Vtl 5s'47	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
10	Pere Marq 5s'56	66	66	66
4	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	112¾	112⅜	112⅝
1	Phil Bal&W 4½s'81D	105	105	105
188	Phila Co 5s'67	103½	102½	103
4	Phil Elec 3½s'67	110½	110½	110½
5	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	Phillips Pet 3s '48	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	PCC&SL 5s '75B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	PS&S&SL 4½s '77	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	97¾	97¾	97¾
36	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71½	71¼	71¼
5	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109¼
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	99	99	99
1	Readg 4½s '97A	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4½s '51	57⅞	57½	57½
1	Rem Rand 4½s'56	102	102	102
1	Repub Steel 5½s'54	107	107	107
5	Repub Steel 4½s'61	91	91	91
2	Repub Steel 4¼s'56	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	ReverCop&B24½s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	18½	18½	18½
1	Safeway Strs 4s'47	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	SaguenayPow 4¼s'66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	St L S F 5s'50B	10½	10½	10½
12	St L S F 4½s '78	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
2	St LSF4½s'57&ctf st	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	Shell Un 3½s'51	104⅜	104	104¼
3	Simmons cv 4s'52	97⅝	97¼	97⅜
5	Socon Vac OI3¾s'50	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107½	107½	107½
6	So Cal Gas 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
1	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Sou Pac 4½s'68	50¾	50¾	50¾
16	Sou Pac 4½s'81	50⅝	50½	50⅝
16	Sou Pac 4½s'81	50⅝	50½	50⅝
4	So Pac rfg 4s '55	65	65	65
25	So Pac cit 4s '49	52½	52½	52½
3	So Pac 5s'56	58¾	58¼	58¼
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	56⅜	56	56
3	South Ry 6½s'56	73	73	73
3	South Ry gen 6s'56	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	82¼	82¼	82½
1	South Ry gen 4s'56	53¾	53¾	53¾
7	SW Bell Tel 3s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	SW Gas&El 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1	Spokane Int 5s'55	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
104	Std Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104	103⅞	104
6	Studebaker cv 6s '45	80¾	80½	80½
47	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100	99¾	100
16	TRRAStL 5s '44	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	TRRAStL 4s '53	106	106	106
43	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅝	106⅜	106½
186	Third Av aj 5s '60	12¼	11½	12
8	Third Ave 4s '60	44	42⅝	43½
1	Tri Continent 5s '53	108¼	108	108¼
2	Un Oil Cal 4½s '42	115¾	115¾	115¾
3	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
25	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅝	113½	113½
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10	Unit Drug 5s '53	72	70½	72
1	Un Pipe&Fdy 5½s'46	115	115	115
19	US Steel 3¼s '63	105½	105⅜	105½
16	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	97¾	97	97¼
5	Utah P&L 5s '44	98	97⅞	97⅞
6	Util P&L 5½s '47	67¾	67¼	67¾
5	Util P&L 5s '59	67¼	67¼	67¼
4	Vanadium 5s '41	100	100	100
5	Va El&Pow 3½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
8	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106¾	106½	106¾
11	Wabash 5s '76 B	9½	9½	9½
7	Wab 3½s om '41	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
4	Wabash 4½s '78 C	9	9	9
29	Warner Bros cv 6s '39	96	95¾	96
1	Westch Lt 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	West Pen P 5s '31 B	120½	120½	120½
5	Westn Md 5½s 77A	88	88	88
1	Western Un 5s '51	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
3	Western Un 4½s '50	60	59	59
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	Wilkes B&E 5s '42	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	Wilson & Co 4s '55	102	102	102
1	Wilson&Cocv3¾s'47	95¾	95¾	95¾
12	Wis El Pow 3½s '66	108	108	108
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10	Youngst S&T 4s '48	106½	106½	106½
8	Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105½	105½

Foreign Bonds

2	Akershus 4s 68	94½	94½	94½
14	Antioquia 7s '45A	13¼	12½	13⅛
45	Antioquia 7s '45B	13¼	12¾	13⅛
1	Antioquia 7s '45 C	13¼	12¾	13⅛
11	Antioquia 7s '45 D	13¼	12½	13⅛
11	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12¾	11¾	12¾
26	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	12¾	11¾	12½
9	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	12½	11¾	12½
18	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	77¾	77¾
3	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77¾	77½	77¾
21	Argentine 4½s '48	92¼	92	92
7	Argentine 4½s '71	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
25	Australia 5s '55	100¼	100	100
16	Australia 5s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
27	Australia 4½s '56	95¾	95	95⅝
5	Belgium 7s '55	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
2	Belgium 6½s'49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
9	Belgium 6s '55	105½	105½	105½
1	Berl City El 6½s'51	23½	23¼	23¼
1	Berl City El 6½s'59	23½	23½	23½
15	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
5	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
2	Brazil Fr Ry 7½s'52	12¼	12	12¼
2	Breda, Ernes 7s '54	76	76	76
11	Buen A 4½s 42ds 77	51½	50¼	50¾
11	BuenA4½s42ds Aug'76	50¼	49¾	49¾
2	BuenA4½s42ds Apr'76	51	51	51
1	BuenA4½s 42ds '75	52	52	52
1	Canada 5s '52	111	111	111
1	Canada 4s '60	111	111	111
1	Canada 3¼s '61	104½	104½	104½
4	Canada 3s '67	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
10	Canada 2½s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Chile 6s '60	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12	12	12
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	12	12	12
2	Chile 6s '61 Sept	16½	16½	16½
1	Chile 6s '62	16¼	16¼	16¼
29	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	22⅜	21¾	22⅜
17	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	22	22	22
6	Copenhag 5s '52	93¾	93½	93¾
6	Copenhag 4½s'53	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
2	Cuba 5½s'45	72	72	72
7	Cuba 5s (1904)'44	100½	100	100
1	Czechs 8s '51	70	70	70
7	Denmark 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
8	Denmark 5½s'55	99¾	99½	99¾
12	Denmark 4½s'62	93¾	93½	93¾
5	Ger Govt 7s '49	23	22⅞	23

Pre-Marital Tests Proposed in Dozen State Assemblies

CHICAGO (AP) -Bills which would make pre-marital physical examinations mandatory are considered in a dozen or more State Legislatures

In every case the proposals are designed to prevent the marriage of persons found to have a communicable social disease, an Associated Press survey shows.

Measures being considered by the Georgia Legislature and an Administration-sponsored measure in Indiana specify that physical examinations be given 30 days before issuance of the license.

In Texas where statutes already require the bridegroom to pass an examination, a bill offered would make this provision of the marriage code applicable to the bride as well. Awaiting action in Massachusetts is a proposal directing City Clerks to furnish couples applying for licenses with information on social diseases.

Bills for pre-marital examinations also are before legislatures in Maryland, California, North Carolina, Maine, Arizona, Tennessee, Idaho and Vermont.

Marriageable age minimums are raised in measures introduced in Ohio and Arkansas. In the former State, a legislator proposed increasing the present limit for men from 18 to 20 years and for women from 16 to 18 years. The Arkansas bill would raise the minimum for women from 14 to 16 years.

Bills dealing with revision of divorce laws also held an important position on the legislative calendars.

The sterilization of mental defectives was proposed in measures in the Pennsylvania House. They would authorize sterilization by the State upon the authority of the superintendent of a State or licensed institution and two physicians They would exempt the State from liability and authorize establishment of a State Board of Selective Sterilization as a final court of appeal.

Italy to Recall Two Cruisers On Good-Will Visits

ROME, Feb. 14 (AP)—A Government official announced yesterday that the two naval cruisers Duca d'Aosta and Eugenio di Savoia, which started out several months ago on an around-the-world good-will cruise, will be recalled, "having accomplished a fundamental part of their mission."

The announcement said that this mission was to "visit the principal Countries of South America and the Italian colonies residing in them," the announcement continued.

"The coast of the South American Continent having been skirted, an opportunity was afforded to draw still tighter the bonds of friendship between Italy and the Latin nations beyond the ocean, while our conationals who live in them and who have had and still have so large a part in their development have once again been united with their brethren from the mother country under the emblems of the Tricolor and the Fasces."

The cruisers, whose visits were greeted by hostile demonstrations at several ports of call, originally were scheduled to stop at San Francisco before continuing across the Pacific to Japan.

Clothes Designs To 'Heighten' Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—"During 1939 three inches in height will be added to the appearance of the average American man by improved design of formal and semi-formal clothes," according to Tony Williams, of New York, spokesman for the more than 300 delegates who are attending the convention of the Merchant Tailor Designers Association and the National Association of Merchant Tailors in Philadelphia this week.

"With the exit of the black locomotive and the black and white motion pictures," he declared, "we have also seen the exit of the black tuxedo. The black will give way to midnight blue, both in tuxedos and cutaways.

"This convention will not try to force any particular color of clothes by predicting it will be the predominating color in the coming season," he continued. "In fact, the whole idea of the tailor as the arbiter who dictates correct styles for men will be supplanted by the more reasonable attitude that good tailors are expert craftsmen who are in a position to make suggestions as well as capable of carrying out the innovations the customers suggest."

Delegates predicted that single-breasted jackets with peaked lapels will be the "smart" style in business suits, with striped fabrics losing none of their popularity.

Barber Chords Flat When Wives Are Sharp

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Publicity proved a definite handicap for the Society for the Promotion and Preservation of Barber Shop Singing in America.

Only a dozen men showed up for a meeting to revive the S. P. T. P. A. P. O. B. S. S. I. A. Feb. 13. Grady Musgrave, chairman, said a lot of stymied tenors telephoned to say their wives had read of the meeting and cancelled all Monday night appointments of their husbands.

Plane Delivers Mail To Snowbound Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—First mail delivery to snowbound Graniteville, Nevada County town at 5,500 feet elevation, has been accomplished by airplane.

Walter Hauber, Nevada City mail contractor, hired Darrell Deneal, pilot, to fly over Graniteville and drop mail to waiting citizens. The plane circled the town five times and each time dropped a sack of mail.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profit; sample free. C. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-3-5 rooms; 1½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE "VERSAILLES"

709 SO. SKINKER RD.

Quiet, Refined, Luxurious. Opp. Forest Park. Near school, church. 4 to 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths. Private garage.

Direction: Dorris, Mohl & Co.

R. L. Latta, Resident Manager

HELP WANTED

PERSONS of 23 years or older to serve in housekeeping, steward's or nursing departments of an institution in California. Box S-236, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS, I will send you actual sample Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. R-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN—Good income, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. Janalene, Dept. 764, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear, 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL REN'L

CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Harmarket Square, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready - to - wear.

Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, small family; give full details, including telephone number. Box D-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE married man, 35, desires permanent work; chauffeur, general work; go anywhere. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman; care elderly lady or housework; capable; no laundry; $30; city, Brooklyn; references. Write Box P-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST for church in Greater New York; applicants must be members of a Christian Science church. Write Box T-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EDNA MUNRO ROBB

Technique of the Voice; special rates to Monitor readers. Studio, 144 West 57th St. Phone CI. 5-8064 and BR. 9-0310.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CORSETIERES

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Miss M. E. Armstrong, 55 Osborne Rd.—Representative for Barclay Corsets, individually designed and guaranteed throughout. Tel. Jes. 906.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

POST VACANT

CYCLIST, with selling ability; salary and commission. Call dairymen, farmers, not Ches. Lancs., N. Wales, Wilts., Oxford, Bradford, Leeds, Derby areas. Copies testimonials, Barlow 79, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production, MADAM GRACE ANGUS, A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

Visit of Batista To Mexico Ends

VERACRUZ, Mexico (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of the Cuban Army, sailed for home Feb. 13 after a ten-day good will visit in Mexico in which he observed many parts of President Cardenas' Radical Social program at work.

Upon his departure he declared his hope that the dream of Simon Bolivar, South America's "Liberator," of a true union of Latin-American countries would be realized—he said "Cuba will be the first of the nations of America to take this step" through bi-lateral treaties.

In answer to questions, Colonel Batista said a new measure before the Cuban Congress to pare down mortgages on sugar properties was designed to prevent "sugar, the backbone of our economy, from passing into the hands of foreigners."

The mortgages are largely held by United States citizens.

Engineers to Meet

More than 2,000 members of the Society of Automotive Engineers will visit the California World's Fair on June 7.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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SOUTHERMOOR EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**

Next door Christian Science Church

46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request.

O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**

A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 2½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel.: Bournemouth 3060

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**

Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms; quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. B'bourne 1180.

BRIGHTON HOVE

HOTEL ALEXANDRA

Brunswick Terrace

Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernised. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 gns. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. Tel. Hove 4000, 6153.

Clear View Tel. 326 **Worthing**

Lift. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Garage adj. Terms from 3 gns. weekly.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel

Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

FLEMING'S HOTEL

London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H. and C., bathroom every floor; with breakfast, 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress, PAD. 6085.

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121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191

Two minutes South Kensington Station

Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms, Central heating, lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5028

112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.

H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London **Queens Gate House**

127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7238

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Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3.13.6 en pension, 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON

SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL

First class—exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 2885/6

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Most Modern Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best

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Quite near Christian Science church.

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LONDON

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Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable.

Tariff on application. WES. 1171.

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Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church) passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

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LONDON—Attractive guest house, H. and C.; partial board, 2 to 3 gns. p. w. Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. Vic. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

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Good Board Residence. Every Comfort. Tele. Jes. 906.

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Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms

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TORQUAY

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Ideal for sea, shops, amusements; centrally heated throughout, h. and c.; garage; special winter terms. Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543821.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens; running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage; comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.)

SWITZERLAND

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Ideal situation for long stay: excellent cooking. Inclusive terms. Fr. 8.50 to Fr. 7.

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Modern Comfort.

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Ladies & Gentlemen's Tailor,

58 Park Road, Blackburn

Good Groceries Perfect Provisions

E. H. BOOTH & CO., Ltd.

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You Can Rely on BOOTH'S

You Won't Be Cold If You're Coaled by

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A Name Distinguished in

MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY

GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.

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Functions of Every Description

Estimates given. Write or phone the Manager, Edward S. Wilson

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For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try

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ENGLAND

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Get that Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due

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29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS 1

GROOCOCK & SON

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For Service and Quality

try

MIDGLEYS

FAMILY BUTCHER

211 Stainbeck Rd. 546 Scotthall Rd. 87 Sheepsear St. } Phone 42958

Also at Main Street, Burley-in-Wharfdale Phone 3143

Try E. HUTTON

COAL MERCHANT

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Party Fun

A Peanut Party

1. Guess the number of peanuts in a glass jar.

2. Grasp as many peanuts with the left hand as possible; count them.

3. Stick a hatpin into the floor, and give each contestant five peanuts to throw at it; the one hitting it most frequently wins.

4. Give ten peanuts to each contestant. At a given signal, all start shelling them, and removing the brown skins; the winner is the one who finishes first with no broken kernels.

5. Place peanuts irregularly about the floor of a room—say from ten to twelve inches apart—and have contestants (one by one) start from where they are and cross to the opposite side of the room without crushing a peanut. A timekeeper notes the time taken. Replace any nuts that have been crushed.

6. Break off about two yards of thread, and, with a needle, pass it through the end of a peanut, knotting the ends. Place on the floor a vase whose neck is quite small, but large enough to admit a peanut. Let each contestant try five times to drop the threaded peanut through the neck of the vase.

7. Two bowls are placed at opposite ends of a room; one bowl is empty, one is comparatively full of peanuts. Contestants extend the hand, palm downward, fingers held straight, and scoop up, onto the back of the hand as many peanuts as possible; these must be carried and deposited in the empty bowl. The number is counted, then the bowl is emptied to be ready for the next player.

A record of the winner of each event is recorded; and some wee mirth-provoking prizes, carefully wrapped, are awarded simultaneously to the winners.—Louise T., Athens, Ont., Can.

The Speech of the Wise

The first ingredient of good talk is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor; and the fourth, wit.—Sir William Temples.

Parliamentary Practice

Special Funds

Question: A board of a church authorizes the Sunday School to open a special fund to be used (when sufficient money has been collected) to pay for an additional lecture; and the pupils, with that understanding, have contributed a considerable sum.

(a) Can the Board then appropriate that money to help defray the cost of a lecture already scheduled?

(b) Can the Sunday School teachers vote to use the fund for that purpose?

(c) If the question is referred to the membership, may it veto or amend the Board's action in establishing the special fund, and by doing so make the money available for some entirely different purpose?

Answer: This is more a legal than a parliamentary question. The Board may vote to change an action it has previously ordered; but when the action involves money, particularly money received from sources outside the membership, its right to do so does not relieve it from its moral or legal obligations. Presumably, one not a member of the organization, learning that money he had donated for a definite purpose had not been used for that purpose, could sue for the return of his contribution. Such a possibility is remote, but it illustrates the necessity for strict adherence to all rules and laws especially in handling funds.

(b) Such a vote would have no authority. They are not a sub-group empowered by the bylaws or by election to take action.

(c) It depends upon the bylaws. Under the usual rules governing the executive board of a parliamentary body, the membership would have power to rescind, revoke, or alter any action of the Board, even after some steps had been taken as a result of the action, subject to the parliamentary rules applying to rescinding or amending previous action. This, however, would not relieve an incorporated body from responsibility, should legal action be taken by a nonmember as a result. Members, because they would have a voice in making the change, would thereby be governed by it. Just what recourse nonmembers might have is a question for a lawyer familiar with the statutes of the State.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself. . . . This do, and thou shalt live.—Luke 10:27, 28.

Did You Ever Wonder

Who Invented the Wheel?

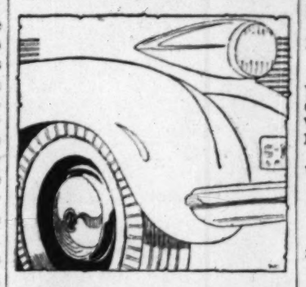
In order to convince yourself that the wheel may rightly be classed as one of the great inventions, it is only necessary to try to imagine what life would be like in the world today without wheels. But in the Old Stone Age, man had no wheels.

It is thought probable that the wheel was first devised and put into use in Europe or Asia Minor. This is thought to have taken place in late prehistoric times, for the peoples who migrated into North America from Asia and remained as the American Indians, did not know about wheels. It is strange that the Indian, who harnessed dogs to draw sledges, did not develop even the crudest of wheeled vehicles.

Since the original wheel precedes the beginning of authentic history, it is not known just when, where, and by whom it was first used. Fragments of inscriptions indicate that the principle of the wheel was known to the ancient Chinese, Babylonians, and Egyptians. Some authorities have set the time of the first crude ancestor of the wheel as about 100,000 years ago.

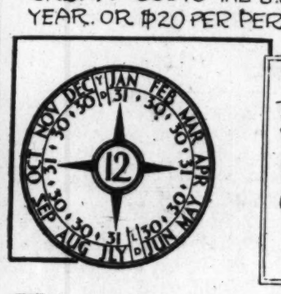
An Assyrian chariot has been dug up which archeologists believe was in use about 3200 or 3300 B. C.

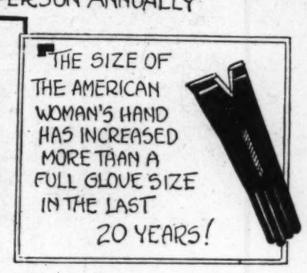
There is little doubt that the first crude wheels consisted solely of a



flat disk of stone or wood. The Egyptians and Assyrians very early used wheels with six spokes; and a few thousand years later the Greeks and Romans made eight-spoke wheels. And today, "the whole world moves on wheels."—W. P. Keasbey.

Facts and Figures— H. E. T.





THE PROPOSED WORLD CALENDAR WOULD MAKE ALL YEARS ALIKE AND ALL QUARTERS EQUAL!

The World Calendar revises the present calendar to correct its inequalities and discrepancies. Each quarter contains exactly three months, 13 weeks, 91 days. Each quarter begins on a Sunday. The first month in each quarter has 31 days, the other two, 30 days each. To make the calendar perpetual, the 365th day of the year, called Year-End Day, is an intercalary day placed between Dec. 30 and Jan. 1 and considered an extra Saturday. The 366th day, called Leap-Year Day, would be placed between June 30 and July 1, and be another extra Saturday.

In Lighter Vein

Mr. Webster Defines

"Father, what's a counter-irritant?"

"A counter-irritant, Son, must be a person who shops all day and doesn't buy anything."

Oh, for a Hole in the Floor!

"What are you reading, Daughter?"

"A novel, Father, entitled 'The Lovelorn Lovers.'"

"Umph! The usual modern rubbish, I suppose?"

"It's a book you presented to Mother years ago."

Quiz

What does Harold Bell Wright?
On whom did William Tell?
What does William Gibbs McAdoo?
How much were William's Wordsworth?
What famous words did William Penn?

Short-Term Loan

"How about that ten you borrowed from me a month ago?"

"Well?"

"You said you wanted it only for a short time."

"That's right. I kept it only 10 minutes."

Unfair

Jack: "There is a lot of favoritism in our family."

Uncle: "Why, Jack, what on earth do you mean?"

Jack: "Well, I get punished if I bite my fingernails, and when baby puts his foot in his mouth they think it's cute.—Long Beach Sun.

Somesense Rhymes

If joy on terra firma meant
My censoring this lay,
I still would say what's permanent
About a damsel's permanent
Is keeping it that way!

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: A hick town is one from which Mrs. Roosevelt's column has never been date-lined.

New York State Journal: If only an editor could count his day's work done when he gets the wastebasket filled!

Portland Oregonian: For the moment the country finds itself without a Tom Mooney. It may be necessary to invent one.

Detroit News: With a steel rope seven miles long, savants are dredging up substances from the deepest ocean bottom—mud, shells, railroad stock, and what not.

Crystal Lace

Monitor Camera Club from Howard F. Gruenberger, Milwaukee

Daily Anecdote

An Understanding Man

One beautiful morning, some years ago, an American gentleman and his daughter came out of their modest frame cottage in Bermuda, where they were vacationing, and rode off on bicycles to do their daily shopping. The man wore old clothes, and looked pretty tough; and his daughter was but slightly better attired.

Presently the pair returned, their daily provender strapped to the handle bars of the man's wheel. They were met by a sizeable company of newspaper men, who approached them with an air of great deference.

"May we have a picture?" asked a photographer.

"Of course," replied the man in the old clothes, "but not of my daughter. I don't care how I look, but you know how women feel about such things. Please don't take her picture."

The agreeable gentleman was Woodrow Wilson, resting for a month in the warm sunshine before taking office as the twenty-eighth President of the United States.

Valentine From Spring

A valentine of crystal lace
Is sent to us from Spring
In this white, frosted orchard place
With apple rhythm, cherry grace,
And cardinal awing.

Thin icicles like tinkling glass
Chime out the pirouette
Of him who signs a song of grass,
Of orchard blooms, and sassafras
That Spring will not forget.

Though calling from a snow-pearled linb,
His message is replete
With courage for the interim
That Spring is giving us through him:
"Sweet hope, sweet faith, sweet, s-w-e-e-t!"
—H. H. H. in the New York Times.

The Deed at Home

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing whatever you do without a thought of fame.—H. W. Longfellow.

Learning from Our Enemies

The wise man draws more advantage from his enemies than the fool from his friends.—Benjamin Franklin.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

School Teacher

Ardmore, Okla.

A school teacher in this town puts into practice her belief that in a child's world, food and drink are not the only necessary items. And though few of this teacher's friends are aware of her kindnesses that dramatize the importance of little luxuries, many youngsters have enjoyed brief moments of glory because of them.

When a certain motion picture, endorsed as "educational," was drawing into attendance the majority of students, this teacher saw to it that the two in her class most likely not to go were given tickets—and given the tickets as a reward for an improvement in their recitation. . . . One small girl whose body clearly told of deprivations and whose dress was not at all becoming, was one day given the gift of a permanent wave. The effect on the child was almost phenomenal. For the first time in her school life she was "like the other girls," and her first taste of prestige was prettily reflected in her personality. . . . A boy, overgrown and over-age was permitted to earn a barbershop haircut. . . . Another boy, obviously a student though handicapped by having no home library, was enabled to own a second-hand set of reference books. . . . Girls whose closets held no party dresses were not denied attendance at the senior banquet because this teacher, ever observant, felt their unspoken need, and through co-operation of other teachers and some parents the needed things were again provided.

To Strive for Worth

It is better to be small and shine than to be great and cast a shadow. —Trent.

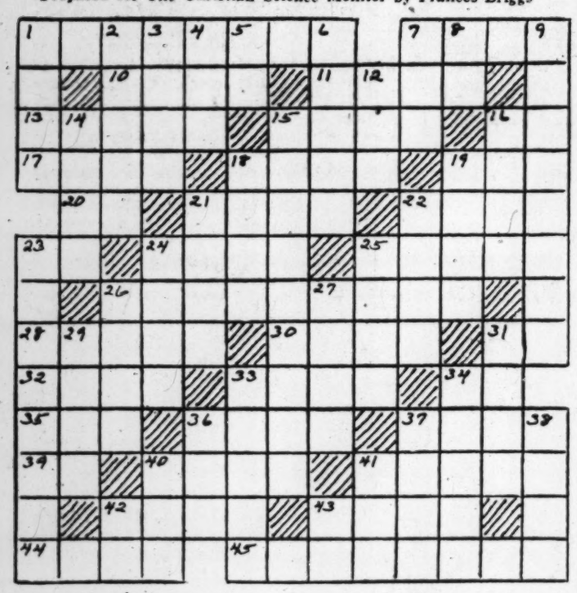
Quotation for Today

BETTER make penitents by gentleness than hypocrites by severity.

—Francis de Sales

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In which of Verdi's operas would you see Mistress Quickly?
7—Who was 27th U. S. President?
10—What is the monetary unit of Chinese Republic?
11—Who was son of Telamon in Homer's "Iliad"?
13—What famous French sculptor was born in 1840?
15—What does creator of "Tubby and Buddy & Co." do? (Ed. Note: We often wonder.)
16—What is a money of account of Great Britain (abbr.)?
17—What is the rod on which drawn wire is wound as it leaves drawplates?
18—What nursery character lost her pocket?
19—What is a Hebrew measure of liquids, between one and two gallons?
20—What is rough, scoriaceous lava called in Hawaii?
21—According to Lowell, in what month "come perfect days"?
22—What is first name of author of "K"?
23—Chapter (abbr.)?
24—What are female Hamburgs?
25—Do bulbuls have names, bills, or horns?
26—If you visited Lihue, whom would you see?
28—What part of an opossum is described as prehensile (pl.)?
30—What gives the proboscis monkey its name?
31—Upon.
32—What does Escamello of "Carmen" fight (sing.)?
33—Does the dasyure have paws, fins, or a bill?
34—What prefix denotes "two"?
35—Where is city of Kankakee (abbr.)?
36—Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
37—Who is U. S. Secretary of State?
39—What is symbol of ruthenium?
40—Who illustrated Dante's "Inferno"?
41—What is one of short divisions of chapters of Bible?
42—What term indicates Three Kings of Cologne?
43—March was named after whom?
44—How would you play a composition marked "lento"?
45—Who was a famous English furniture maker and designer?

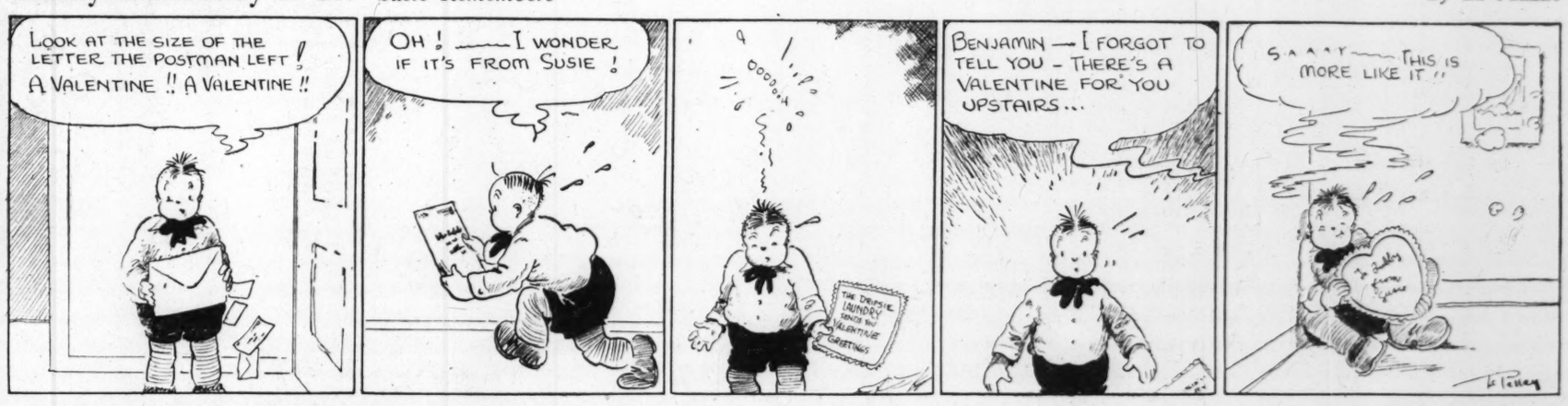
Down

1—What do trappers deal in?
2—Sardis was capital of what ancient kingdom?
3—What do thirteen hearts or spades constitute?
4—Shoes are often of what color?
5—Article.
6—What theatrical performance would make you laugh?
7—What is mark from which players at marbles shoot?
8—What implement is used by a fireman?
9—Who wrote "Charge of the Light Brigade"?
12—What bird has roving habits, harsh voice, and pugnacious disposition?
14—What large fish of Atlantic is noted for its brilliant colors?
15—What hill of Sidlaws is mentioned in "Macbeth"?
16—Goldilocks was what?
18—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
19—Who painted "Laughing Cavalier"?
21—Who observe Yom Kippur?
22—What is possessive case of I?
23—What American birds are so named because of their cry?
24—Grand Island, Nebraska, is in what county?
25—What part is sung by Mephistopheles in "Faust"?
26—What is a butte?
27—Where is Oskaloosa?
29—Fruit of what Hawaiian tree yields a native soap?
31—What is obtained from seeds of tung tree (pl.)?
33—Where is the famous Jardin des Plantes?
34—In pool, what is a play which would score more than required number of points?
36—What animal guarded Seven Sleepers?
37—Who was one of three who claimed mythical golden apple?
38—What kind of meat did Jack Sprat prefer?
40—What is pinkish-yellow color of eyes of some kinds of game fowls?
41—Draguignan is Capital of what Department of France?
42—Joplin is in what State (abbr.)?
43—Myself.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Susie Remembers*

By Le Pelley


LOOK AT THE SIZE OF THE LETTER THE POSTMAN LEFT! A VALENTINE!! A VALENTINE!!
OH! — I WONDER IF IT'S FROM SUSIE!
DOOOOH!
THE DRIPPLE LAUNDRY SENDS YOU VALENTINE GREETINGS
BENJAMIN — I FORGOT TO TELL YOU - THERE'S A VALENTINE FOR YOU UPSTAIRS...
S A A A Y — THIS IS MORE LIKE IT!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Will You?*

By Carmack

Today the Boss made a whopping big red heart and cut a round hole in the middle of it —
And put it on my neck!
Be My Valentine
Boy! Did it make me feel silly!
But I soon found out it was supposed to be a valentine, and it made a great hit with everybody —
After which I felt better about it.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Oh Yes, It's Valentine's Day*

By The Hagers

WE MET A CLOWN WHO HANDED ME AN ENVELOPE. "FOR YOU," SAID HE.
"FOR ME? WHAT CAN IT BE?" I SAID. ON OPENING IT, HERE'S WHAT I READ.
"YOUR EYES ARE BROWN, YOUR FEATHERS BLACK, AND WHEN YOU TALK—MY, HOW YOU QUACK!"
WELCOME to funnyland
SAID HE, "IN FUNNYLAND'S CONFINES WE ALL GET FUNNY VALENTINES."

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Editorials

America's 'Imperious Necessity'

IT IS the business of political parties to claim for themselves all the virtues of great national leaders who founded them, to view with alarm any period when they are not in power. It is the business of independent, thoughtful citizens to weigh claims and alarms impartially and to empower the party which seems to meet best the Nation's need at any particular stage. In such spirit should Lincoln and Jefferson day dinners be approached.

Examined in such light the partisan part of the Hoover address at this year's dinner in New York appears less realistic than Governor Aiken's call to party reform at last year's. The non-partisan observer cannot miss the fact that the Republican Party of the 1920's was as far from Lincoln's warm humanitarianism as the Democratic Party of today is from Jefferson's simple individualism. Both parties would do better to put less strain on the irrevocable past and more attention on the still malleable future, particularly on America's major issue: How conquer unemployment by democratic processes?

On that side Mr. Hoover has a definite answer: Stop the spending, restore business confidence, and private enterprise will provide jobs and end relief. President Roosevelt has an opposite answer: Government must fill the gap in purchasing power until private enterprise takes hold and national income recovers.

That is probably the most important political choice Americans have before them today and the experience of either Lincoln or Jefferson casts little light on the problem of how to get 20,000,000 people off relief. Possibly the most useful advice in making a decision is that of the economists who tell us to think of national income in terms of goods and services produced and consumed. There is considerable evidence that Mr. Hoover is doing this better than Mr. Roosevelt. He speaks of the "imperious necessity" of restoring economic productivity, while the President tends to speak of national income as made up of dollars taken in by groups of producers.

The difference may not be so great as appears, but there is an important point here. And, while the President's answer may have been the better four or five years ago, it becomes increasingly dangerous as deficits continue. Inflation is not just around the corner, but with political pressures for spending on relief, pensions, farm subsidies and others so prevalent in both parties, the emphasis should be on saving rather than spending.

Responsibilities and Bombs

A DECREE by General Franco of the Spanish Insurgents sets up a "Law of Political Responsibilities," which officials hasten to explain as not a punitive law:

> Rather, it is a law that will define the exact civil rights of all persons in Spain, giving to those who so merit full rights of Spanish citizens and taking certain rights from those who have been politically responsible for subversive movements and formation of political organizations opposed to Nationalist [Insurgent] Spain.

The words come from Burgos, in an Associated Press dispatch dated February 13. Also from Burgos, presumably, came the orders which led to indiscriminate bombings of Government-held towns from the air, described in Associated Press reports dated February 13 from Perpignan, France:

> Insurgent air raids on Government cities caused more than 100 fatalities at Jativa, 40 miles south of Valencia, and 20 fatalities and injuries to 55 at Alicante. Valencia also was bombed.

Obviously the reassuring interpretation of the new law is intended to win over to the Burgos authorities as much support of Spanish sentiment as may be impressed by the apparent humaneness and fairness of the would-be government of all Spain. It is intended to prove that the Insurgents—foreign-supported though they had to be if they were to win—have been fighting only against a few politicians, not against the people themselves.

But then how explain the bombings of civilians, necessarily without reference to their "guilt" or "innocence" of "subversive" activities? These bombings, like the earlier ones which outraged civilized opinion and brought rebukes from the late Pope Pius, will hardly convince the Spanish people of the existence of those qualities among their conquerors which the conquerors now begin to claim. Nor will murder from the air at this late date prove to world opinion that those who engage in it are ready for the responsibility of ruling a people or building a Nation on the Christian precepts which the conquerors profess.

INFORMATION comes to the Middle Atlantic Shoe Retailers' Association that due to wearing sandals and beach slippers, women's feet have grown slightly larger this season. Let's hope the hat manufacturers have nothing more serious to report.

NEWS COMES that Ireland has officially recognized Franco's government in Spain. Well, when the Irish say a fight's finished, the chances are it's finished.

Justice Brandeis Retires

FEW men have been more harshly attacked or more splendidly vindicated in a long course of public service than has Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who is now retiring from the United States Supreme Court. The respect and even veneration in which he is widely held among lawyers and scholars is in marked contrast to the deep feeling with which his appointment was opposed when laid before the Senate by President Wilson in 1916.

Regarded then as a "dangerous radical" because he had cast aside business connections to become "the people's attorney" in a series of contests, legislative and legal, against "the curse of bigness," his confirmation was opposed by a former President of the United States, later Chief Justice, and by every former president of the American Bar Association then living. Yet now so familiar has the idea become of appointment of an economic liberal to the Supreme Court that the recent nomination of Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter was confirmed with only a ripple of opposition.

Indeed it appears that the chief basis of speculation as to the successor to Mr. Justice Brandeis is geographical. In view of the almost entirely eastern composition of the Court it is reasonable that the new Associate Justice should come from west of the Mississippi River. The reasons for this are not merely political; there is need on the bench for at least one man familiar with the large body of mining, grazing and irrigation law often involved in cases from that section of the country.

But the Nation is more interested in the mental than in the physical geography of the new appointee's background. The example of Justice Brandeis has raised a call for legal statesmanship, for flexibility of mental processes and a recognition of "power in the States and in the Nation to remold through experimentation our economic practices to meet changing social and economic needs." That the example has so far succeeded is due not so much to the unusualness of the original appointment as to the quiet industry, the careful logic, the soft-voiced persuasion and the passion for facts with which Mr. Justice Brandeis has pursued his course.

Fireman, Save My Eggs!

FIVE Kansas City fire engines rushed to a fire in a bird's nest, according to a recent news item. The report adds only that the damage was listed as "unestimated." Brevity in the news can be greatly overdone, and this is one case where the reader deserves to know more of the facts connected with a bird's nest fire. In the first place, how did the fire start? The unenlightened reader tries vaguely to consider the usual causes of something on the stove, or a candle in the window, and is left in frantic ignorance.

And above all: Did they find the bird that turned in the alarm?

Collective Bargaining, How Free?

HAVE employers become sufficiently reconciled to collective bargaining so that they no longer need to be "coerced" into such bargaining by the Wagner Labor Relations Act? Are they willing, after two years of "compulsion" under the validated Labor Act, to meet and negotiate on a voluntary basis with representatives selected freely by their employees? This is the nub of the question as to whether coercive features of the Wagner Act should be eliminated by Congressional amendment. Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England Director of the National Labor Relations Board, addressing the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations at Springfield last week, says the answer is "No!"

While a large section of industry realizes that collective bargaining is here to stay and that labor peace can be achieved only by concessions on both sides, there still are some "bitter-enders" who feel they ultimately can crush the labor unions by modifying the Wagner Act through amendments, in the opinion of Dr. Myers. He concludes, therefore, that the Act should not be modified.

In a ruling handed down yesterday the NLRB found that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Fore River, Mass., was seeking to continue a form of employee representation which would violate the Wagner Act. Were some of the amendments adopted that are now being proposed—notably one by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, permitting an employer to "advise" any employee regarding the Act—company unions probably would be found legal.

In upholding the Wagner Act in April, 1937, Chief Justice Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court, declared: "Long ago we stated the reason for labor organizations. We said that . . . a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer; . . . that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer." This newspaper believes the Wagner Act should be "leveled up" in some respects, but any amendment should retain vital provisions which make collective bargaining real.

Lincoln as Quoted

Book News of the Day

THE old-fashioned miller who ground the farmer's grist and took his pay in kind probably accumulated from season to season and year to year a valuable collection of shorts, middlings and bran. These he utilized or sold for what he could get. They definitely represented an earned increment.

Emanuel Hertz personifies the thrifty miller. Some months ago he edited and published the book, "The Hidden Lincoln." It was received, discussed and commented upon according to the preconceived views, the inquisitiveness, or the charity of those who read it. It was almost too intimate and revealing to be given a place on the shelves with other biographies of the Emancipator.

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But the winnowing and milling processes by which the book was produced seem to have left in the possession of Mr. Hertz a vast amount of available and possibly merchantable material. He drew his original grist from all available sources. The sequel to the process is the appearance, following the Lincoln holiday, of LINCOLN TALKS, a Biography of Anecdote (New York: Viking. $3). It is dedicated, thoughtfully enough, to "all the speakers and writers who have ever used, or intend to use, a Lincoln story." Their name is legion. No man of modern times has been more often quoted and misquoted.

Thousands of anecdotes, homely parables, philosophic observances and just plain jokes fill the more than 600 pages of text. Accepted as authoritative, as the compiler assures us they are, they reveal Lincoln in his varying moods, his growth from sturdy boyhood to still sturdier manhood and to that eminence which was, and is, truly great.

To the erudite, the sophisticated, the precocious of this day and generation, the tales recounted may seem to reveal Lincoln as the crude product of a crude era. Riverman, farm laborer, woodsman, country lawyer and homely philosopher, he caught glimpses of humanity from every angle and under varying lights and shades. He laid no claims to profundity. In his own estimation, I am convinced, he was not an oracle.

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The reader who opens the book with the conviction that he has already heard all the Lincoln anecdotes worth hearing will marvel at the wealth and number of new ones credited to the Railsplitter. Each is separately authenticated and traced to what the compiler regards as reliable and dependable sources. Touching this reliability this reviewer sayeth not. Traditions are so easily and yet so innocently built up. Great men, and men not great at all, are, at some time, at the mercy of none too merciful friends, admirers or critics. One becomes a tradition in the old home town. To some he is philosopher and to some no philosopher or sage. In the case of Mr. Lincoln the record which he might have written or approved has been added to quite generously. The milling and winnowing process might well include a little wise and thoughtful sifting out. F. L. P.

Unanimous

Trending Into February

UP THE Litchfield hills, white fretted with February's snow. The bare branches of the majestic elms, dark against the sky. The tall graceful spire of the Newell-designed colonial church lifting its tapering finger high. A Connecticut hill-top village, named for English Cathedral town, still holding tryst with tradition and carrying its historic pageantry with dignified decorum. The long thin green, flanked with mighty trees and wide leisurely streets.

Phelps Tavern, boasting Washington's presence in the dim long ago, slightly leaning its three stories, its rambling porches covered with snow, and its swinging sign removed for the winter. Next Old Curiosity Shop, its quaint porch windows filled with old glass and the once ancient room for apothecary wares, cluttered with all kinds of antiques. On the corner the time-worn red brick jail and court house, looking out on the peaceful scene with little of ominous warning. Not even a horse thief behind its weathered gratings while the giant whipping-post elm casts only its silent shadow.

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On all sides, stately colonial homes, built for the years by men who marched with time and saw a future. Giving to the town such expectant atmosphere that as I musingly move down its thoroughfare, I seem to see Laura and Mary Ann Wolcott, hooded and gay cloaked hurrying home from their orchard shed for an afternoon's cup of tea. Only their flashing eyes telling that they have been running bullets made from the statue of George the third that their father had rescued from New York's Bowling Green and sent to be melted up. Or coming through the Green, the venerable Judge Tapping Reeve, out for a bit of airing from his famous first law school in America and talking earnestly with young John C. Calhoun, one of his favorite pupils. Or bound for a pastoral call, dignified Lyman Beecher with little Harriet by the hand. On horseback, Colonel Tallmadge, booted and spurred.

Old Litchfield of recollection, so delightful, that I journey on down its western hill into the sunset with a twinge of regret. Yet here is Bantam, an Indian-named town, for a fair region. Its old-time lumber yard arrived at by a rickety red bridge, over which a pair of bay horses and a lumber-box wagon are rumbling.

On through plantings of young Balsams, casting shadows on the glistening white. Past Mount Tom Lake, where old men fish through the ice and rollicking boys and girls cut circles on their skates.

Sun now topping the hills. Wine red and slipping into gray clouds that make the bare branches of the trees seem even darker. Like a wood-cut of early New England.

Gray smoke spiraling up from the great chimneys of the farmhouses. A sudden light flickering from the red barns where the farmers start their "chores." An occasional farm-hand sawing wood at a back-door.

Uplands fresh from early winter plowing, showing ridges of soft snow interlined with the brown loam. Sycamores leaning over gentle Aspetuck River that bubbling and meandering along through Marbledale and Northville, like Stratford-on-Avon, sings of poetry and peace. A tucked-in mill offering instead of grist, hooked rugs and artists' etchings. A road-side stand, gay with Mexican corn. Another bright with red apples.

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Moving swiftly southward until reaching the Housatonic, we revel in the glory of a winter's afterglow. The west trailing ribbons of red and banners of purple. Window panes catching the reflection suddenly become draped with curtains of fire. Every gutter pool a ruby. The winding river mirroring its bordering trees in the magic of rippling flame. A sudden whiff of breeze carrying dry oak leaves like a flock of scattering birds.

Crossing the narrow suspension bridge at Lover's Leap, we hear as stirring accompaniment, the high water tumbling tempestuously over the falls and down through the narrow gorge crowned with tall hemlocks. Then, leaving the river, we climb homeward over Pumpkin Hill, there to look down on the quiet farming valley, where kitchens gleam with friendly lights. The western hills again muffling themselves in clouds, while like embers of smoldering camp-fires, the horizon burns in deepening red.

February in New England, flinging as of old, its oriental splendor across the evening sky. Twilight twinkling into nightfall with a silver star.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

Winter's Borderland

By Frank L. Perrin

WE OF the North country, snug in our comfortably warmed homes and offices in these bleak winter months, are inclined to think of the people of our neighboring South country as basking in the soft breezes and gentle warmth of endless spring or summer. But there is a borderland, in the hills and valleys, which must be crossed between Cape Cod and the orange groves of Florida where a million boys and girls and their elders are just now waging an uneven battle against cold and snows and stark need. The visitor who pauses en route to inquire why this condition exists is soon convinced that it is not due to any recent political upheaval or mistake. No unpredicted calamity has deprived workers of profitable employment or producers of a market. In the language of the economist, no "emergency" exists.

Seven years ago, or thereabouts, a number of thoughtful persons in both the South and North were awakened to the realization that in the mountain and hill sections of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, particularly, populations had so increased in recent decades that millions of boys and girls of school age were without the privileges so generously provided for boys and girls elsewhere in the United States. Schools were free, but there were few schools anywhere in that section, and in many of the more remote areas none at all. There was organized, as a result, what is known nationally as Save the Children, Inc. Through appeals to the public and the generosity of individual contributors hundreds of one-room public schools have been established and teachers provided.

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But these schools are poorly equipped. There are few books, fewer maps, inadequate desks and no current magazines or newspapers. There are no buses or other conveyances to transport the children from their remote cabins to the schoolhouses. And worst of all, there are not shoes and clothes enough to cover the feet and bodies of the boys and girls who trudge through the snow and over the rough roads and paths, sometimes for a distance of several miles.

It has been asked by inquisitive and always generous persons to whom this inadequate picture has been presented just why it is that Federal aid is not extended to the people of the mountain country as liberally as it is to the destitute and unemployed elsewhere. The explanation is simple and easily understood. It is that conditions there are no worse now, or since the disastrous happenings of 1929, than they have been for more than a century. Unemployment has not increased. There has never been, actually, a period of gainful employment. Conditions have become aggravated because of the increase in population, the enforced shrinking of tillable land areas per family, and the lack of opportunity to get even a smattering of schooling.

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No one, I take it, is ready to offer, as a disclaimer of responsibility, the specious plea that the children of uneducated and unlettered parents may as well themselves go untaught by those qualified to teach them what they should be taught. The danger would be, and is, that they will be influenced unwisely by those who, in the South as well as elsewhere, are seeking to persuade youth that it owes nothing to society or to the state and national governments to which allegiance is due.

As one reads the names of the organizers and sponsors of Save the Children, Inc., and as one sits across the desk from a worker who has been among the mountain children and their parents in carrying on the work, the conviction is gained that they are not crusaders, not alarmists, not of the frightened who cry Wolf! Wolf! when there is no wolf. I have been inquisitive enough to search rather persistently for the actuating motive which has moved these men and women to purposeful action in behalf of strangers. I am not mistaken or in doubt. It is unselfishness, kindness and an abiding patriotism.

Is it not wiser and better to preserve and foster, in the hearts of these descendants of pioneer Americans, that loyalty to country and to government which they and their forebears have inherited and which they have thus far defended, than to leave open the door to teachers of discontent?

The Wide Horizon

National Service in Britain

By R. A. Scott-James

NEVER in its history has Great Britain had universal conscription in peacetime; and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, has declared that it is not the intention of his Government to introduce it except in the event of war. That it would be needed and at once applied in that grim eventuality, no one doubts. But till then Britain relies upon voluntary service for preparedness against the worst that may happen.

It has been that country's pride that such willing offers of service have never been lacking. They sufficed to bring in all the men that could be trained and put in the field during the first two years of the World War. But it is not enough now that men should rush forward to offer service only after war may actually have begun. A war of today would instantly, perhaps without warning, affect the whole community, dealing its blows far and wide, anywhere, among civilians no less than service men.

In the present chaotic state of Europe, Britain, like the conscript countries, must be prepared in advance. If it does not, like its neighbors, rely upon compulsory enrollment, then it must make sure that voluntary registration and voluntary training have provided a safe and fully adequate substitute.

* * *

That is the necessity which Great Britain today is facing. To meet it a national register was the first thing. The register is not, as many thought it should have been, a compulsory one, but under the pressure of public opinion the results obtained under it are likely to be, as nearly as need be, universal; that is to say, the applications for enrollment for various kinds of full-time or part-time service, sent out to all families in the land, will undoubtedly be filled in, and provide the authorities with the information they need.

As men and women respond to the National Service Committees set up in all parts of the country offering service, it is for the Government to organize these willing helpers so that each can fulfill his or her function if the moment of crisis should come.

The needs are manifold. The regular forces must have their establishments complete and have the men available for immediate expansion. Men will be required for a police reserve in time of peace and for a war reserve. Special constables, observers, and firemen will be needed, and full provision has to be made for auxiliary fire services, first aid, ambulance brigades, Red Cross work, evacuation of children and others from danger zones, and the preparation of women for work on the land. Recruitment, enrollment; training, organization—all that has now to go ahead at full speed, the Government taking the lead in providing system and equipment, the nation backing it up with unstinted offers of willing service.

* * *

Great Britain has awakened to the fact that there is no time to be lost. It is its task now to show that an emergency will find it prepared and cool—profiting by the experience of the last war—not draining essential industries like agriculture, mining and engineering, of the skilled men needed to carry them on, yet having available all who can profitably be spared to perform the abnormal duties of war.

The dictator countries are already nations in arms; but those who serve are conscripts. Great Britain is preparing to show itself a nation of free men and women ready for any eventuality—eager for peace but capable of victory.

Last Cargo

"Drive renewed to move hulks out of harbor. Old square riggers still feel call of sea. . . . When ice forms in the harbor tributaries, the vessels have been known to break away as a rising tide pushed ice against the old hulls, leading police boats, fireboats and tugs a merry chase to return them to proper moorings."—News Item.

What are the voices that harass their dreaming?
What are the sirens that sing to their wood?
Water-logged derelicts, stripped to their beaming,
Riding at moorings, as derelicts should.

Velvety nights on the tropical ocean
(Silk under hatches and stars in the shrouds).
Flashing black arc of the porpoise's motion,
Mountains of water, and temples of clouds.

Fog-haunted seas, and the buoy's warning clamor.
Rounding the Horn to the tune of its gales.
Hail-beaten decks, and the wind like a hammer
Booming aloft in the shuddering sails.

Here comes the ice from the winter-bound river,
Crowding the hulks as they passively ride.
How the black, rotting sides tremble and shiver,
Straining to move with the outgoing tide!

Up with each ghostly mast—fore, main and mizzen!
Break out the shadow-sails! Race with the clouds!
Out to the sea, where a light wind has risen—
Silk under hatches, and stars in the shrouds!

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS